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Poetry.

After Many Days.

THOMAS A. T. HANNA.

Under grey skies thou goest forth with weep Thou shalt not see the Autumn's golden

haze, Thy sowing shall become another's reaping

Yes, after many days. Go, cast thy bread upon the fleeting waters, And listen not for mortal lips to praise;

Ask not whose sons shall eat it, nor whose daughters,

Ask not-for many days,

Nor sit beside the river broken-hearted, But o'er God's ocean stretch thy fearless

It shall not come in tears, as it departed, After many days.

Distrust not; haste not; faint not; wait the sequel;

We see but atoms of His mighty ways; The sower and the reaper shall be equal At the far end of days.

Thine alabaster box of precious ointment, If broken for a suffering Saviour's praise, Fear not-shall prove no final disappointment, Though there be many days.

Slow ages o'er the martyrs' dust are creeping But their high witness never more decays Now, harvest-home resounds above their sleeping,

After these many days,

" How long, O Lord?" they cry beneath the altar.

"Thy vengeance for our suffering still delays ;

But with the white robe God says: "Wait, nor falter,

Though it seem many days."

Like him in Dothan, lo, thine eyes are holden Thou dost not see God's angel-chariots blaze ;

But far, where Jesus is, the skies are golden, Beyond the end of days.

Pres. Banner

Notes.

DARE to be true! Nothing can need a lie - George Herbert.

THE presence of God is the one allpervading fact of life, from which there is no escape. - John Fiske.

THE way to make thy son rich is to fill His mind with rest, before his trunk with

For wealth, without contentment, climbs a hill To feel those tempests which fly over dltches.

-George Herbert.

HEAVEN doth with us as we with torches do, Nor light them for themselves; for if our vir-

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touched,

But to fine issues.

-Shakspeare.

Every relaxation which we occupy hath its duties; every hour with which our lives are lengthened out hath its divine purpose. These relations were not ordained by God only to please us, and ought not to be indulged in with that idea-chiefly they are means for our growth in grace.-Mount-

THE late Dr. Cooper, of the United and his honored and worthy life won the Presbyterian Church, was a man of high regard and affection of all his pupils, and standing and great usefulness. How he was of all the friends of the college. Even won to the ministry was often recalled by though at times some differed from him in family, on Wednesday noon, Nov. 17th, him with much emotion. Dr. John Breck-

to the fear of God. That simple act bore abundant fruit during a long life of emi- Rauch, and his power of thought, gave thousand souls, 250 miles north of the

was the word in season. - Presbyterian.

so spread throughout the works of the humanity of Christ. Through faith we do ory. good works. Through good works faith is made visible and comprehensible. As the Godhead cannot be seen nor comprehended, but when Christ became incarnate He was seen and handled. In all our doings, spiritual and bodily, faith must rule and reign, and the heart hold it sure and firm, that God is looking on us, holds us dear, will help us, and not forsake us .- Luther.

Communications.

For the Messenger. The Dr. Nevin Memorial.

As stated in a former communication, the Centennial Committee has appointed Trinity Sunday as a Memorial Day. The committee recommends that on that day the service in our churches shall be a thanksgiving and memorial service for the favor God has shown to our institutions of learning, and for the services of those who labored in their founding, especially of the beloved father, Dr. Nevin, who has recently been called away by death.

There is something pleasing in the thought of holding this service on the same day in all our churches, or in all our charges. The occasion for it is certainly sufficient. One century has passed away since a beginning was made for the works of education among the Germans—our own Reformed included-in Pennsylvania, in the founding of Franklin College, and a half a century since the founding of Marshall College. If times and seasons mean anything for our life, if epochs of time are to us reminders of the favor and goodness of God, then surely the Church cannot afford to allow this occasion to pass without some testimony of thanksgiving to God for the measure of prosperity and success that has attended the work of this oldest literary institution in the Reformed Church in this country. And if there is any gratitude for services rendered the Church by her public servants, then surely the recent death of Dr. Nevin, who devoted so many years of his life, in large part gratuitously, in the interests of our college, and by his great talents gave it name and fame, requires some suitable testimony in his memory.

So far as the college is concerned, Dr. Nevin gave his services as president gratuitously during the years he served at Merfor the dignity of the office that the salary be raised \$300 above that of the other professors, he gave back all this extra salary in a subscription of \$2000 to the enlargement of the college chapel. We mention this, not to count its value in dollars and cents, but to show the deep interest he took in the welfare of the college and self sacrificing services he rendered to it. But looking at the subject even on the plane of justice and right, can the Church afford to accept all these gratuitous services at a time when it was not prepared to remunerate them, and give itself no further concern to express its gratitude for the same in some substantial testimonial, now that it is abundantly able? But we place the whole subject on a higher plane than that of mere right and justice. God gave us that great and good man during all those years, when without such a head our college would have struggled in vain to obtain a name among the colleges of the State. His great talents

was just a lad, laid his hand upon his head difference even so far as his teaching in that we here mean much more by the name and with fatherly tenderness exhorted him the college was concerned. The philosophical teaching he established after Dr. nent service in the cause of Christ. It the college a reputation in the State and the whole country. In this view all who honestly are interested in the founding of FAITH is the divinity of works, and is the college, in its early trials and struggles, and its continued prosperity, can faithful as is the divinity throughout the join in doing honor to Dr. Nevin's mem-

Of course the appeal is stronger to the circle of his pupils. It is seldom given to any teacher to exe cise the influence over his pupils that Dr. Nevin exercised over his, to win their reverence and love as he did. While living he received abundant testimony of this, and now that he has gone from us, these pupils cannot but feel the force of the appeal that comes to them to erect some suitable testimonial to his memory.

A Cenotaph stands in the college campus at Lancaster in memory of Dr. Rauch, and we should like to see some such monument near it in memory of Dr. Nevin. But his friends and the friends of the college he loved and labored for have thought that, apart from this, a more suitable memorial to him would be the endowment of the presidency of the college, the office he filled for many years gratuitously, when the Church had no funds to remunerate him. All will grant that this is appropriate.

But it is also necessary to the welfare of the college. It is known that this chair is not endowed. When Dr. Nevin resigned, the present incumbent was asked by the Board of Trustees to take the position in addition to his professorship in the Seminary. No salary was offered. Since then several hundred dollars taken from another professorship have been voted to ary has been paid. It is easy to see that the welfare of the college requires that its president should be provided for independently of the Seminary upon which it now depends. Should the position now become vacant the college would have to reduce its present teaching force in order looking forward to filling it as at present, is it right for the Church to expect one man to undertake to fill both positions? Clearly the necessity is upon us, and this Centennial Jubilee should meet it.

It requires no pressure upon the Church. The other objects will be secured in a private way, but this one, apart from its necessity, appeals to the Church at large. Every congregation loyal to the College, every member, every person, loyal to the College, will have a desire to contribute something to the Dr. Nevin Memorial!

Now let every pastor open a subscription at once, and simply give an opportunity to every one who holds dear the memory of Dr. Nevin to put down what he intends cersburg, and during his later service in to give, and then by Trinity Sunday let that position at Lancaster, when he asked the result be reported and a thanksgiving sented and the way properly prepared, we feel sure that there are enough friends of Dr. Nevin and of the College to carry this measure through-at least report it in such a measure of advancement by the next Commencement as to insure its final success in the near future. Let there be a rally of all such friends, and let the outpouring of them at next Commencement be the crowning of the work! Let Trinity Sunday be the fitting sacred introduction to the closing of this Jubilee year in the services on the Campus at Lancaster at the Commencement in June next.

T. G. A.

For The Messenger. Foreign Missions.

Going to Sendai.

Dear Doctor Johnston :- At the Spring meeting of the mission it was decided that the Fall meeting be held in Sendai. Accordingly to be in time to meet the official letter from the Board, we, myself and regard to his theological views, yet all set out for Sendai. Sendai is no longer a

than do many of the people at home. We mean by Sendai not only a city of sixty great city of Tokio, and six miles from the east coast, "the way the crows fly:" but we mean by Sendai, the northern Tokio, the key to a very large and influential part of Japan, north. We have another name which expresses our meaning much better, and which with your permission we would like to introduce to the people of the Church, so that we may all mean the same thing when we speak of Sendai, and thus be better able to labor for the same object. This name is Tohokuchiho, or Tohokunokuni, North-east country. This is rather a long name perhaps, and if any find difficulty in remembering the whole of it, or have not time to pronounce the whole of it, such may follow the example of our practical Japanese, who use only the first two syllables, viz., Tohoku (East North), leaving the rest to be supplied by the hearer. The master poet put this question, "What's in a name?" Poetically, or historically there may be very much or very little in a name; but practically for us as a mission here, and for our beloved Church at home, there is very, very much in the name Sendai, since it instantaneously brings before us the whole of Northeast Japan. We cannot think of the one, without thinking, at the same time, of the other. Historically Sendsi is only a city of sixty thousand souls, many of which have the Gospel offered to them; but from a practical mission point of view Sendai is only a single city in Northeast Japan, including from four to six million of souls, but few of which have heard and accepted the Gospel. From now on let Sendai mean, Northeast Japan, and not a single city, and with a perfect undertheir meaning, let us all seek to discharge the very solemn responsibility laid upon us as a mission and Church by God, to publish to these people the Gospel of His dear Son.

We infer, of course, that it is generally known to you all, that as one of the five to fill it independently of the seminary, and missions of the Reformed Churches of the presbyterian order, Northeast Japan has been set off to our mission and Church to evangelize. We and the Board were constrained to accept of the field, it being perhaps the finest field in Japan yet unopened. We have therefore made ourselves responsible for a great, but very promising and glorious work; feeling most deeply that the Lord of the harvest would raise up laborers for this harvest in the Reformed Church, if we prayed Him to. We have prayed and we are looking for the laborers with a strong assurance of hope.

Going to Sendai a few years ago was quite a task, but at present it savors rather of a pleasure trip. About one hundred miles of the two hundred and fifty can be made in very comfortable railway cars. Let me tell you the process by which we, be offered. If the subject is properly pre- and the three boys got to Sendai in better spirits than when we left Tokio.

We allowed ourselves only two days to prepare for the journey, and to give a temporary good bye to friends. In this time there is scarcely anything I can think of we did not do. The most remarkable, however, of all the things I did was the going after some of the children's clothing at three o'clock in the morning of the day we left, because the tailor failed to keep his promise, and so missed the early morning train, 6 o'clock. We were all ready, boys dressed and yawning, three one man-pulling carriages, engaged the night before, ready at the door, shivering with their nude legs in the cold; but we were too late by twenty minutes. So much for unkept promises of the tailor.

Missing the 6 o'clock train we concluded to take the train that left at I o'clock. This we succeeded in meeting; giving ourselves ample time to make the three miles to the station. In Japan all luggage not carried by the hand is charged so much per pound. Our baggage to the railway terminus cost us almost as much inridge, a prominent Presbyterian pastor revere his memory as a great and good strange name to the people of the Reform- the foliage was in its height of beauty. stead of men as horses. The man-pulling

Emiered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila | of Baltimore, met him one day while he | man, and none could find any cause of | ed Church, although it is quite possible | We had a very jolly time to the end of our railway journey. When we arrived at the Japanese hotel, the boys were wild with delight and manifested their jubilant feelings by turning summersaults on the clean white mats. It was with the greatest difficulty that I succeeded in controlling the pent up young life now overflowing. That was a lovely supper we had, half Japanese, half foreign lunch with three or four hotel Japanese girl waiters. What fun it was for the boys to give orders to the waiting girls. Rice, soup of vegetables, &c., were a luxury. Then the beds with thick cotton comforts--what a time we had to get them made, the boys seizing every opportunity to get a summersault and roll on them as they were spread on the mats. Any one traveling in Japan will soon get a better idea than ever before of Christ's command to the paralytic man, saying, "Arise, take up thy bed and go unto thine house." When I was a boy thinking that the kind of beds used in Pennsylvania, were the only kind of beds in the world, I used to think it very strange that Christ should have imposed such a task as carrying a bed on a poor man just cured of palsy; but since coming to Japan I have thought this not so difficult. Much of the Bible becomes very strikingly real to one here in the Orient.

The next day morning it rained, but notwithstanding we traveled, with manpulling carts, twenty-five miles over bad roads. The snow and sleet driving from the north, blew constantly in our faces. We should have made the journey in a half day, but it occupied the whole day. It was the hardest day of the whole journey. We changed carriages and men every six or eight miles. The most noted occurrence of the day's journey was the breaking of the tire of the cart wheel, which Mrs. Gring occupied, and myself and the two boys I had with me on my lap overturning in the mud. There we were, with our heads buried in the carriage top in the mud, and our feet up in the air, scolding the man horse in Japanese as best we could for his carelessness.

"When shall we three meet again? In thunder, lightning, or in rain," was as natural a question to ask as it was for the witches in "Macbeth." A sight indeed for an artist were we when we had succeeded in getting off of our heads on to our feet. All covered with mud and wet, the boys crying, the snow driving fast, our man almost frightened to death. So frightened was he that he did not recover himself sufficiently to ask us whether we were hurt, until we had traveled half a mile from the place of the occurrence, when suddenly he turned round and asked us whether we were injured. It was very kind in him, to be sure, quite like the Japanese. Poor man, I did not know which to pity most-ourselves, or he.

About dusk we arrived at Shirokawa. Mrs. Gring and Paul long before Ambrose, Brainerd and myself, they stopping at one hotel and we at another. This mistake was soon corrected, however, and we were soon placed in a very comfortable room, with boxes of hot charcoal fires. The boys when warmed exhibited their usual hilarity. Children of foreigners are a great attraction to the people up the country, and they are exceedingly kind and entertaining with them.

That night it was cold and the snow fell fast all night, but we were safe and warm under our heavy Japanese futons. It must be remembered that, with the exception of our shoes, we slept in the clothes we traveled in during the day. It was quite nice to jump up out of a warm bed in the cold and find oneself dressed; indeed we felt. like adopting the plan at home. So much time and labor could be saved for, perhaps, other and better purposes.

Early on Friday morning we took the basha (two-horse omnibus) for Fakushima, where we have connected with our mission a very promising station. The basha, like the omnibus, is never considered crowded. In these carriages no account whatever of a man's feet and legs is taken, so narrow are they. The basha in some as our two and one half tickets. We had respects is a step in advance of the manselected a very good time of the year, for pulling cart, especially in using horses incarts make quite as good time in each day as the basha's, much time being lost in changing horses every hour.

The breakfast-consisting of toastedbutter bread, cold beef, hot cocoa, rice, fish, several kinds of soup, and a few condiments-being over, we were hastily landed in the basha, waiting at the door.
A cold winter morning with snow—snow everywhere, on the trees, on the roofs of the houses, on the ground, on the hill and mountains near and far away—the whole town was wrapped in snow whiter than Never did the town seem so pure and clean, never so beautiful. The heavy thatched roofs, covered with a sheet of snow, five inches thick, looked charming

This scene brought back to me the old regret, that I did not while a boy study sketching or drawing more. If I had known then that I was to live in Japan, and of the beautiful things, which I would like my friends to see, I certainly should not have failed to study drawing. But then, artists do not make good missionaries; and for missionary purposes, and not for art studies, are we here. Time, want of time, is the grave of much that might be. The getting in and out of the basha is attended with peculiar difficulties. The first thing to do is to put your feet in and secure a place for them, and then by some indescrible way to draw in your body. To secure a comfortable place for the feet is a great thing.

Well we succeeded in getting in the basha, with head and feet wraps and all tucked in tight, and off we were with a spring, such as only Japanese horses can make in starting. Before we had gone a square or two the horses suddenly stopped, and to one who has traveled at all in Japan, the meaning of such a sudden stop is by no means difficult to interpret. After considerable beating and jerking the horses to and fro, and scolding, they concluded to take one of the horses back for another and better one. We soon were on the way again, and a lovely winter ride through the mountains it was. The snow beautified everything. The little hills covered with green, with trees small and large, bending under the weight, and a cover of snow-like ermine formed a thousand fan-tastical shapes. We were kept in a constant state of poetic excitement. blood coursed more vigorously through our veins producing a healthy glow in our cheeks, and a sparkle in our eyes, our youth was renewed, and with the boys, we were boys and girls again. Only the want of the power to speak in numbers prevented our making a poem that day. Instead, we thought of Thomson's Winter, Longfellow's Hiawatha, and Minnehaha, and William Cullen Bryant's magnificent Forest hymn, where he speaks of the groves "as God's first temples, ere man learned to hew the shaft, and lav the architrave, framed the lofty vault, to gather and roll back the sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, amid the cool and silence, he knelt down and offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks and supplications." In Japan where the groves are made so much of as places of worship, we read these words with new life, as well as God's instruction to Moses, in his dealing with the heathen people around him, that he should destroy their clare, breat their increase. their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves.

The close of day found us in Fakushima, all well, and sound, and happy. Fakushima is the centre of the largest silk district in the North, a small town of seven thousand, but, beautifully situated, and very flourishing. Here we have a very good Japanese minister under our care, who speaks and writes English as well as most Americans, and who has refused good government positions of sixty to seventy dol-lars to labor for Christ for twenty. O this place we will speak again in another

The ride from Fakushima to Sendai, 55 miles, cannot be excelled. We passed almost the whole way under an arch of pine trees on either side of the road. The scenery is superb and wonderfully varied, which beggars all description. The only real break in the road, was the fixing of a lishing abroad of the light which the wise bridge, which necessitated our walking men from the East came to see, and which across a very miserable road. The boys has ever since been shining into the souls were carried, which of course was fine fun of men. for them. In crossing a steep, one of our baskets of goods was precipitated forward into the mud. I did not see it fall, but, when I saw it on the coolie's back, literally covered with mud, I thought to myself, well, somebody's baggage was certainly very unfortunate, little thinking that it was my own, so covered with mud that I did not recognize it. We soon resorted to a stream of water close by and had it and our shoes washed. What a time we had to get that basket washed; the man would insist on throwing water on it, which, of course, would quickly soil the clothing

The rest of our journey to Sendai was delightful and long to be remembered. was so interesting to watch the railway grading, creeping in a serpentine way by the side of the hills. Ten thousand men were at work at 22 cents per day, finding their own meal, or having it found for them at 6 cents per day. In less than 6 years the railway will be completed between Fakushima and Sendai. As the basha has in a manner superseded the Jinrikisha, (man pulling cart) so will the railway soon supersede the basha. journey took us nearly four days; but when the railway is finished we will be able to make the trip in twelve or thirteen hours, take breakfast in Tokio and supper in Sendai. Will write what I saw and heard provided they were let alone; but they

Love to all. May all remember our great field of labor, not in Sendai, only but in NORTH EAST, Japan.

A. D. GRING. Yours affectionately,

For The Messenger. Epiphany and Christian Missions.

We are now in the midst of the Epiphany season. Christmas has gone into the past with its holly and mistletoe-bough, its taper-illumined tree-its visions in the poetic imagination of childhood of Santa-Claus with his heart as big as the world with love for good boys and girls. The joyous worship of the holy tide has gone from the souls of the older ones of us, leaving us better and stronger, because humbler, for the work of the coming year. Pigis and happy thoughts as we have

he manger in Bethelehem, have chastened our spirits and crowded out their pride and vain glory in the vision of the lowly Christ child. And now as all this has become a part of happy memory the pond erings of the Christian heart turn naturally to the question, who is the Child that has poured such ever increasing happiness into the world and what is the nature of the salvation He has brought? And ere the question takes shape on the lips, the answer comes from the aged Simeon, "A light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of thy people Israel." And, deeply intoned throughout the lessons of the Epiphany season sounds the blessed tidings "That the Gentiles should be fellow heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of the promise in Christ by the Gospel." It is, therefore, the whole world that the little Chi!d is eventually to lead into peace and concord, and His salvation is to embrace all And so it is that the Epiphany season brings before Christians most directly the cause of missions. For if they are one with Christ, then of necessity the great purpose for which He lived and died, and now reigns, must become a part of their very being; and the carrying out of this great purpose of proclaiming Him to the Gentiles—that is, those who are without the bounds of the spiritual Israel-must become the deepest object of their lives, be they among the laity or in the min istry. The Epiphany or manifestation of God's glory has ever been made to the world through human instrumentality. Hu manity was the transparent veil through which shone in the person of Christ the unapproachable glory of the Father. We see this glory in His perfect human life. And now, that He is glorified, it is through the instrumentality of human beings—those who profess His name—that His great work of revealing the Father's glory to the world must be carried on.

Epiphany season should accomplish for the Christian, is the fuller realization in his life of the truth that He is an individual as a part of the sum total of the forces active in the world for the spread of the gospel; that Christ looks to him to co operate in the great work of saying among the heathen that the Lord reigneth; and that his whole person in pro perty and life is by his profession of Christ pledged to the carrying out of the great work.

Epiphany then is the time when especially the missionary spirit should be roused within the hearts of God's people. The pastors and churches whose thought and life move in the cycle of the church year are then brought face to face with the all-absorbing question of proclaiming to others the Christ who has revealed and is ever anew revealing Himself to us. The observance of the week of prayer would, we think, gain in power and efficiency in proportion as it would fall in with the turrent of the Epiphany season. For its ourpose is substantially of a missionary character and its consideration of the needs of the time-the dissipation of the thick darkness which in one form of evil or another has enveloped men's minds—would be led directly to the best way of meeting these evils, that is by the pub-A. T. G. A.

For the Messenger. Our German Forefathers.

Unsere Deutschen Vorfahren. Ihr urspruenlicher volkscharakter, ihre heidnische Religion, und ihr Uebergang zum Chris Von Dr. George C. Seibert. tentum. Von Dr. George C. Seibert. New York: Verlag von C. Glæser, 1886. 8vo. Pp. 230. Price \$t 20.

The author of this new work, Dr. George C. Seibert, was forme ly a minister in the Reformed Church, but is at present professor in the German Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J, and editor of the Deutscher Volksfreund, published at New York by the American Tract Society. The subject of this volume should be of much interest to the readers of this paper, generally. It treats of our German ancestors, not exactly those who, many years ago, crossed the ocean and found a home for themselves and us their children in this new world, but of those who lived far back in the past, who migrated from Asia and were the first

upon them; then they were courageous, fierce, fiery and blood thirsty, as history shows. Although heathen, they had many virtues, more of them as Tacitus says, than the Romans who knew more than they and were more cultivated. They loved their children, and had the highest respect for their wives. No race had ever showed such reverence for women. They were also very religious in their way, not such besotted idolaters as the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. They did not bow down to stocks and stones, but worshipped the sun, moon and stars, because they saw that they were useful to man. They believed in a Supreme Being, and, as we think Seibert has satisfactorily shown possessed a dim prophecy in their faith of a future Saviour.

The most interesting chapters in the book to us, their remote descendants, refer to the conversion of these ancient Germans to Christianity. It was a long process which had its beginning among Goths along the Danube, who had been driven westward by the "fiery Huns" of the East. Their great teacher, bishop and apostle was Ulphilas, who was born in the year 318, A. C, and died in the year 388. The Goths in one of their piratical exditions across the Black Sea into Asia Minor, carried away many captives, and among the rest a Christian family of cul ture and education, including a little boy who had been diligently trained in the Christian faith. He grew up among the Goths, learned their language and customs, and in the course of time, became their spiritual leader, bishop and apostle It is not known what his original Latin name was, but the Goths called him Ulphilas, or Woe flein, after an animal with which they were well acquainted. He guided them as a true Shepherd and led many of them into the fold of Christ. In the course of time he translated nearly the whole of the Bible into the Gothic or old German language, which cost him much labor and toil. For this purpose he had to form a new alphabet. He invented the form of the old German letters from which the modern are derived. His version was used until it became antiquated, and every where it became a source of light and in struction to the wild Germanic tribes.

Ulphilas had much trouble in his day. The Greek Emperor at Constantinople Valens, was an Arian and allowed his people to settle in Thrace, and live in peace with him provided he himself should embrace the Arian faith, which he did, most probably for their sakes. Subsequently when an orthodox emperor as cended the throne, both he and they were involved in many difficulties. He was a man of peace and went to Constantinople to reconcile the contending parties, but he failed and died of a broken heart, much honored and revered by all alike. What St. Patrick was to Ireland, that in a much more and the other German tribes, their Moses who led them out of the darkness of heathenism into the light of Christianity.

Fama ejus est perennis. The object which Dr. S. had in view in writing this book was to inspire respect in the minds of Germans and others for the German character and the German race. "Many Germans," he says, "become Yankeefied, and cast away everything German about them as so much unnecessary ballast and are ashamed any longer to use their mother tongue." His book is in-tended to teach them better. Many Americans regard the Germans as persons who have neither faith nor religion, which pre judice has unfortunately been encouraged by rationalists and unbelievers among themselves, who have neither the one or the other, and yet regard themselves as genuine Germans. Ot course they have no right to this claim, because Christianity the Germanic life belong together, and this latter derives all its living. spiritual contents from the former. This the book also shows.'

We have read this volume with much interest and profit, and we think it would be read with interest by others as well as Germans. The binding, paper and type are all of the best class. The style of the are all of the best class. writer is vigorous, and may be regarded as a model of pure, classic German; externally and internally the book shows good taste. It reflects honor on the German literature of this country, just as the learn ed author by his writings and usefulness in the Church, reflects credit on the German name and German Christianity. It is, as we understand, to be followed by another volume, which will describe our German f refathers of a later date, who flocked to the Church as "doves to their windows." Ministers must, sometimes, stand up and defend their German brethren and German Christianity, against those who speak against both without understanding what they are talking about. But a change for the better is taking place here as well as else where and the Germans are beginning to receive due credit for what they have done in the past, for their philosophy and theology, and for what they have accomplished in literature and science, as well as in the Christian Church.

THEODORE APPEL.

For the Messenger. Resolution.

On the 29th day of November, 1886, the Consistory of Zion's Reformed Church, of York Park Park and Strong at which of York, Pa., held a meeting, at which time action was taken upon the resignation of their action was taken upon the resignation. of their pastor, Rev. Aaron Spangler. After due and prayerful consideration his resignation was reluctantly accepted and Sendai. Will write what I saw and neard provided they be the consistence of the sendai in my next. were not averse to war when it was forced his desire to have the Consistory unite

Zion for the dissolution of their peculiar

relation was granted. At a subsequent meeting the Consistory expressed the following sentiments in reference to the severance of the pastoral union between the pastor and the congregation, and in reference also to the Rev. Mr. Spangler himself:

"It is an unpleasant task to receive and accept the resignation of such an earnest and faithful pastor as ours, after having had the pastoral charge for over eleven years, and under whose labors the con-gregation has greatly added to its numerical strength, as well as increased in Christian activity.

"We regret to part with Bro. Spangler, who was always ready and wiling to impart instruction and to give comfort, whenever required at his hands; but we believe the loss of this congregation will be the gain of any other field of labor to which the great head of the Church may which the gleat head of the data assign him. Therefore, we acquiesce in what may be the will of God respecting him and us. Our prayers will go with him, wherever he may be called, that he may be successful in winning many souls for the dear Redeemer."

By order of the Consistory. WM. REISINGER, Pres. FRANKLIN QUICKEL, Sec. December 27, 1886.

> For the Messenger. In Memoriam.

Thomas J. Craig. On the afternoon of January 10th, this

dearly beloved brother fell asleep in Jesus, in his beautiful home at "Oakland," a suburb of Pit sburgh, Pa. He was a lay-man of rarest gifts, of noblest character, of deepest piety, and unwavering faith and trust in his Saviour. For years he has been looked upon as a patriarch in Grace Church, of which congregation he has been a member since 1855. Reared by pious parents in the Associate Reformed Church, he brought with him into the church of his adoption, a most thorough knowledge of the Scriptures. Dr. George B. Russell confirmed him in his 25th year, and the year following witnessed his marriage to Miss Martha Anderson, in the new Grace Church edifice, corner Grant street and Webster Ave. He had been a member of the building committee and his wedding was the first service in the new church, to which he had become so deeply attached. For over thirty years he has been a most faithful teacher of the Gospel which he so dearly loved, and which he could so ably preach. Ever the warm personal friend and counselor of his pastor, he helped him in every conceiva equipped men and women for having sat under his instruction. He was always in his place at the sanctuary service, and his voice raised in praise and prayer will be so much missed now in the social Wednesday evening meetings. His was a most kindly nature; young and old alike loved him, and his example as a son, a husband and a father is a glory to our congregation and our city. His labors were not confined our city. His labors were not confined aloned to Pittsburgh. As one of the moving spirits in establishing St. Paul's Orphans' Home at Butler, Pa., he has been secretary of the Board of Managers ever its organization. As the lay representation of the lay representation of the lay representation of the lay representation of the lay representation. since its organization. As the lay representative from Grace Church to Allegheny Classis and the Pittsburgh Synod, he has repeatedly, for years, been re-elected treasurer of these bodies. The members of the P. ttsburgh Synod, mostly young men, looked upon him, not only as their broth er, but as their father; and his annual appearance among them—his silvery locks, long, flowing white beard, his hearty grasp of hand and his valuable words of counsel will never be forgotten. He was the Pitts burgh Synod's representative on the now celebrated "Peace Commission" And as Allegheny Classis standing lay delegate to General Synod, his voice was often

beloved Zion. For a year past, he was troubled with an ugly cold, which in the early fall developed into consumption, and it was this disease that cut short his useful career and enabled him to go home to his Saviour.

Our whole congregation loved him, and

his loss is most keenly felt, but he leaves an aged mother, a devoted wife, two loving daughters and three worthy sons whose grief is so much more acute than ours : and yet, we do not sorrow as those who have no hope-" Weeping may endure for a night; joy cometh in the morning."

Death is only temporary, resurrection is eternal. In the sad "Farewell" subtle hint of reunion; in the tremulous "Good-bye" was an undertone that signified "for a moment-at the other end of the valley we meet and part no more

The funeral services were held in Grace Church on the 12th, and were attended by a vast concourse of sympath zing, weeping friends, upon which occasion the bereaved pastor pronounced a eulogy on the life of his departed brother. The following resolutions were passed by the consistory of the congregation of which Brother Craig was for so long an elder.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His wise and loving providence has taken from us, by death, our dearly beloved brother, Thomas J. Craig, and

WHEREAS, We have always recognized in him a man of sterling worth, of great resources, of noble character, of unquesistence of God.

with him in a petition to the Classis of tioning faith and deepest piety, one who always sought to do the right manward and Godward; and

WHEREAS, Since the second year of her organization, 1855, he has been a member of Grace Reformed Church, faithful and true to all her interests, for over thirty years by precept and godly example preaching, so ably, the Gospel of Christ, which he so dearly loved, Therefore

Resolved, That while we the consistory of said church loyally bow to the will of our God, yet, nevertheless, we deeply deplore our great loss. A loss to us individually, in that friendship that never faltered, that confidence that never trembled. that love that never changed. We deplore his death as an incalculable loss to our congregation, and a loss, too, which will be felt most keenly in the Pittsburgh Synod, and throughout our entire denomination, in which he was so widely known so eminently useful, and so greatly belov-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the bereaved family, whose grief must be so much more intimate and intense than ours, accompanied with our deepest sympathies and our sincerest prayers in their behalf.

ers in their behalf.

Signed, John H. Prugh, William E. Schmertz, John M. Conroy, B. Wolff, Jr., R. C. Schmertz, P. Keil, J. T. Hamilton, A. M. Voigt, W. J. Ruch.

For The Messenger.

Missionary Notes.

By Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Superintendent of Missions.

Third Annual Report.

The Missionary and Church Extension Society of Emanuel's Reformed Church, of Hanover, Pa., lately celebrated its third anniversary. The following is the report of the president, Elder Henry

The Association numbers on its roll 220 members and contributed since our last anniversary the sum of \$337 being an increase from last year of 26 members and 17 dollars in contributions. The average annual contribution is \$1.52 per mem-

Our society has regularly held its monthly meetings during the year, which have been well attended, thus showing that the interest in the cause has not been allowed to grow cold. At these meetings we have either an address on the subject of missions, or a discussion by the members of some question connected therewith. These addresses and discussions, we believe, have very materialy helped to keep up and in-crease the interest of our people in this vital part of our Christian work and in developing a large measure of Christian lib-

Our only regret in this connection is that more of the membership do not avail themselves of the privilege of taking part in these discussions and addresses. Those who do engage in this work not only de-rive much benefit for themselves from the necessary study given to it, but also afford instruction to others, and add variety to the exercises of the evening.

The members, as a rule, have made their

contributions regularly and cheerfully; and, we trust, have largely acquired the practice of giving at stated times, in accordance with the apostolic precept.

There is evidence also that many of our members are beginning to realize more fully than ever before, that the giving of money, or any service to the cause of missions, is a part of their duty, as members of Christ's body; and that they can, in this way, more fully than by their words, show their willingness to make sacrifices for the extension of God's kingdom.

It should be the aim of all associations, organized for the purpose of bringing out and increasing the offerings of Christians for religious purposes, so to direct their efforts as to emphasize and bring out prominently to the minds of all the principle underlying all true giving, viz: That it heard in the great church councils of our denomination. He had on his mind and heart constantly, the interests of our stowed upon us. When we have once truly learned this great truth, and allowed it to have full possession of our hearts, then will our giving, whether of money or of service, not be constrained or grudging, but with a willing hand and a cheerful, loving heart, we will respond, as God has prospered us, to all the calls made for the extension of His kingdom in the world.

If we, as a Missionary Society, during three years of our existence, have in a slight degree only, succeeded in bringing out this principle of true Christian benevo lence, and impressing it more firmly and deeply upon the hearts and conscience of our people,—as we believe from the ex-perience of the past we have, our work has not been in vain, and we have cause for

much encouragement.

Let us all then, take heart for the future, and be of good cheer. We are sure that the past has not been without blessings. Let us not allow the work to flag, or lose interest for us. If we are faithful and earnest, and all resolve that the coming year shall find us quietly but steadily working for this cause more than we have done in the past, the results at the close of the year will not only be a blessing to others, but also to ourselves, as individual Christians, to the society, and the whole

The idea of God in the mind of man is the one unanswerable evidence of the ex-

Family Reading.

Reassurance.

Through scalding tears I fiercely strove to see If there was any light-a little ray-Any poor sign that I should ever be From my dark path led to a clearer way.

For the hard yoke pressed harder-I grew

With hope deferred and fruitless toil and

And, as I staggered with the weight I bore, It seemed I could no further bear my cross.

The faintness of the way was at my heart; "Is there aught more to live for?" now I

"My hopes, my friends, my early faiths de-

And bitter things, I would escape, abide."

And groping in my weariness for rest,

I saw, mid scenes of grievous human ill, That there were some, though terribly dis-

Who bore their lot with meek and cheerful will.

I saw the feeble ones in sorrow's flame,

Walking unscathed, as with a friend unseen, And many a tender soul, through one dear name.

In blight and storm, submissive and serene.

And to myself I said, "If these can bear So much with patient mind, why may not I? Why should not I the blessed spirit share Of those who nobly live, yet daily die?"

And a strange power possessed me, entered in With light and balm my bruised, repining heart:

And then I knew it was the Christ within, That courage gave and shield to evil art.

And so I took my burden up again, Made easy by a stronger hand than mine, And learned that every earthly loss and sting

of pain,

By love transfigured, makes one's life divine. - The Churchman.

Crowns.

The head of one of the principal select schools for girls, in New York, lately said, "Twenty years ago we graduated a class more worthy of note than usual. At the head of it stood Jane C ---, who was regarded by her schoolmates as a worthy successor to Maria Edgeworth or Charlotte Bronté. Genius we were sure she had, but we were a little doubtful as to its kind or

quality.
"At the foot of the class was Anna S—, one of the most beautiful women I ever have seen, and one of the most proud and ambitious of her beauty. But I observed that at parting they all clung about a homewho had not been brilliant, but whose honest, right intentions in all things had won universal confidence.

"" Why is Helen such a favorite?' I

asked one of her classmates. 'She is the most true-hearted, lovable girl living!' was the enthusiastic reply.

"'She is sensible, faithful, and good to everybody!' I have never lost sight of these girls. Jane C-never married. She gave all

her vitality and effort to the writing of two or three books, which fell dead from the press. Her ambition for literary success may have been right, but she allowed it to mis direct her life. Anna S- reigned as a belle in Baltimore for two seasons, and married a man who soon afterwards became poor. She had a large family, but took little care of them. They grew up neglected. Her whole duty in life was to preserve her beauty—to hold her place as a queen of society. When I saw her last her face was faded and wrinkled and her figure stooped, while her conscious air and languishing coquetry made her ridiculous and contemptible.

"Helen never was before the public, either of the literary or fashionable world. She is a faithful, sympathetic, Christian woman. Her family, her husband and children, cling to her with the fond, dependent affection which her school-friends gave her. No woman in the city where she lives has as wide a social influence, and that influence, although quiet, is good. It is an influence as gentle, as softening as benign sunlight. When she enters a room, young women and little children, old men and young lads, gather about her. Her voice is so sweet, her laugh so infectious in a word, she is so sensible and lovable they say. There is no way to estimate the good done by such a woman.'

American school-girls are apt to look upon intellectual power and beauty as the only forces given to a woman with which to influence society. They ignore the moral atmosphere and Christian graces which lie outside of these gifts, and which come from sincere sympathy with every person we meet and an earnest friendli-

"Your women," said a foreign critic of our social life to an American, "are beautiful, learned and clever, but they are not charming.

On a gravestone in Mount Auburn is the simple inscription, "She was so pleasant!" Mount Auburn is the resting-place of men and women of genius, worth and

One would be afraid to rouse all the scholars and great writers or thinkers who lie dead there under their stately monuments lest they should disappoint our exbring back this lovable soul, smiling and friendly, from the land of shadows?

A truly useful life fulfills the Apostle's matchless portraiture of the "fruits of the Spirit," and than such there can be no better influence in the world. Such characters are the crowns of life, and those whom they influence for good are the

An Italian tomb has this epitaph: "Here lies the body of Estella, who, in acts of benevolence and deeds of love, transported a large fortune to heaven, and has gone thither to enjoy it." To such the end of life is a coronation, for worth makes royal souls, - Youth's Companion.

The Catacombs of Paris.

A Paris correspondent, describing his approach to the heart of the catacombs of Paris, says: After traveling in this way monotonous, but thus far we were only ap proaching the catacombs. On each side of us as we went along were branches, the access to which were barred by chains; but the chains were unnecessary so far as we were concerned, for no one felt tempted to strike out into strange paths here.

After awhile, however, we came to the skulls and bones which we had expected to see, and we found miles of them. They are corded up on both sides with the utmost regularity; a few layers of tibias, or femurs, and then a layer of skulls, then tibias, and then skulls, and then femurs, with ribs and dorsal vertebræ thrown in to break the monotony of the scene.

It is said that the bones of over 3,000, ooo people are deposited in these catacombs, and the subterranean passages for their reception extend all over this part of the city, and are capable of indefinite ex-

There were quarries here once, where they took out a kind of clay which hardened into stone by exposure to the air, and there was danger of the upper surface caving in; they strengthened the walls and partitions inside, and conceived the idea of utilizing the space thus secured by removing the remains from the overcrowded cemeteries.

This practice has been carried on for over one hundred years, and this gives room for the Parisian of to day to be buried in the cemeteries above ground, when, after a number of years, he will take his place with his subterranean predecessors, unless his family is rich enough to buy a

burying ground in perpetuity.

The majority of lots, I heard, are only sold for a certain number of years, and not in fee, so that most Parisians will eventually find themselves in the cata-

There was but little ornamentation along the passages; occasionally a text of Scripture in Latin or French was engraved or painted on the walls, but if there were any rooms or chapels, as at Rome, they were not shown us.

Youth's Department.

Waiting to Grow.

Little white snow drops, just waking up, Violet, daisy, and sweet buttercup; Think of the flowers that are under the snow Waiting to grow!

And think what hosts of queer little seeds, Of flowers and mosses, of ferns and of weeds, Are under the leaves and under the snow, Waiting to grow!

Think of the roots getting ready to sprout, Reaching their slender, brown fingers about Under the ice and the leaves and the snow, Waiting to grow!

Only a month, or a few weeks more, Will they have to wait behind that door; Listen and watch and wait below, Waiting to grow!

Nothing so small, and hidden so well. That God will not find it, and presently tell His sun where to shine and His rain where

> Helping them grow ! -Pres. Banner.

Josephine Pratt's Rubbish Closet.

BY SUSAN TEALL PERRY.

"I don't see how you can find anything in such a disorderly place as this is, my daughter," said Mrs. Pratt, as she opened the closet door in Josephine's

"That's my rubbish closet, mamma; I'm going to clear it out in a few days when I feel like it."

"I trust you will undertake its arrangement immediately, as it is a disgrace to any girl to have such a disorderly accumulation and conglomeration. You have acquired some undesirable habits while Julia continued. I was away, and I am quite grieved at them."

When Mrs. Pratt finished speaking, Josephine went to the door of the objectionable closet, but after one glance at the sight which it presented, she said in despair, "Mamma dear, I can never put this place who."

pectations. But who would not like to to rights. Will you please let me ask Ann to do it?"

" No, my daughter, Ann has plenty to do this morning; besides, I think it much better for you to do it yourself. You will learn a good many valuable and helpful lessons from a work of this kind. place for everything, and everything in its place,' you know.'

"I've heard that precept thousands of times," the young girl replied.

"And it would have saved you a great amount of unnecessary trouble, if you had taken heed to it, my child. The right thing to do is to begin immediately to make a respectable and reputable character for your closet. 'A rubbish closet' should have no place in a young lady's room. The store-room or the garret would be much more in keeping with the appeltwo hours, I thought things were growing lation you have chosen for this disorderly place."

"Here is my last Spring's hat," said Josephine, taking up the first thing that presented itself. "It isn't good for anything. I'm sick of scarlet poppies, and the brim is not the right shape. I'll take it up into the garret."

"It is a very good hat yet," the mother replied, "and certainly cannot come under the head of 'rubbish.' Lay it aside, and give it to Mary Whipple. The poor girl will be so pleased with it."

"Those two dresses are too short and too tight to wear again," the daughter said, as her mother held up two slimsy, wrinkled dresses that had been rolled up on the closet shelf.

"But they will be just right for some body to wear. They need pressing, and a few stitches here and there; they have a great deal of good material in them yet. And here is your Bible, Josephine, down under this pile of crazy quilt silks. Most assuredly the Word of God ought to have a more honored place."

"I shall never finish that quilt; I'm sick of it. They are going out of fashion, too. You know I read in my new Bible now, mamma, and that old red covered one I put up; it must have tumbled off from the shelf," Josephine replied, in a tone of voice which showed she was much ashamed of such a discovery.

"Many a poor, sick person would be glad of that Bible, my dear, and if you do not want it any longer. I hope you will take it to the hospital, or somewhere where it can be a light to somebody's way. And here in your basket of crewels is 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.' When I was your age, I used to read that book over and over again. It is one of the most wonderful books that was ever writ-

"But, mamma, there is another one in the library. I spilled some cologne on this cover one day, and it is all spotted."

"Too bad you were so careless, but I dare say Mrs. Bruner will be glad to have it to read, if it is damaged. Be very care ful in the care of books, as they are always prized by those who cannot have many.

Josephine had just picked up a pattern of embroidery in Kensington. "There is Edith Norman's piece of embroidery!' she exclaimed. "I've hunted all over the place for it, and thought I'd lost it; I ought to have returned it long ago."

"A borrowed article to be so carelessly handled, Josephine, is certainly very discourteous and rude, to say nothing of the soiling it sustains by being so roughly thrown about. A borrowed article is a trust belonging to another. You certainly cannot assign another person's property to your 'rubbish closet.'

"I am very sorry, mamma; I never thought it was here. I intended to have put it in my bureau drawer as soon as I took off the pattern."

And so one thing after another of Jose phine's accumulation of "rubbish" turned out to be something of use to some body. When she saw how careless and thoughtless she had been, she went right to work, not only in cleaning up the closet, but planning how to fix over the discarded things, so they would be of use to others.

"Just the things for my mission!" her Aunt Julia exclaimed, as she came in and saw the garments that were lying in the large chair. "It is Children's Day next Sunday, and some of my girls haven't anything suitable to wear. I'll help you to fix them over this very day," Aunt

Very busily they two worked, taking out hems and putting in tucks and adjusting buttons.

"I carry the length and breadth of all

"Those red poppies will suit Mary Josephine, as she readjusted the pretty flowers that had been crushed in the heavy accumulation they had been lying under.

"There is an old grandfather in my mission that will read John Bunyan, and get a sight of comfort out of it," Aunt Julia said, as she put the book in her hand bag. "And now you've got through fixing these things up, take that red covered Bible and we will go over to the hospi-

"I can't bear to go into a hospital," Josephine replied. "I wish you would take it for me."

"I think it will do you good, my dear," her mother said. "You will know be er how to prize the blessings you have such a visit."

"We will only stop a few minutes to see who has the 'Winfield Cot.'"

The "Winfield Cot" was also called the "Stranger's Cot," because it had been given as a memorial for a young stranger who had been tenderly cared for. His parents had given it in memory of their

The young man they found lying upon it, was so thankful for the red-covered Bible Aunt Julia gave him. The tears ran down his cheeks as he spoke of his faraway mother, and how she had taught him in his childhood days of the love and mercy of the Lord. His Bible had been lost, and he promised to keep that one under his pillow, and read its words of comfort.

"Mamma," said the young girl, as she came that night to give the usual kiss, "I have learned many valuable lessons to-day that I shall never forget. I shall never have another 'rubbish closet' as long as I live. I will try to keep my clothes orderly and carefully, that when I am done with them, I can give them to somebody else who will be benefited by them."

"You have made me very happy, my child," the mother replied, as she gave her daughter the second good night kiss.-N. Y. Evangelist.

The Coral Snake.

Far away in the dark jungles of India, in the places where there are most trees, kind in particular is noted for its beauty they are commonly called "coral snakes," probably because they are generally of a brilliant red color, very much resembling coral, mixed with gold or silver, sometimes both. These reptiles, despite their beauty, are of a most deadly kind; one sting from them causes the unfortunate individual, whether man or beast, to die almost immediately.

The Indians say that these snakes are really evil spirits, who, to torment them, take the form of deadly reptiles.

One hot afternoon a little English boy, whose father and mother lived in India, strayed from his sleepy ayah's side into an enormous jungle, close by his home. After wandering for some time he lay down to sleep, and slept for about half an hour; then he awoke. As he rose his eyes fell on beautiful snake of the species we have already mentioned. "Oh!" he cried. what is that pretty thing? It must be a beautiful fairy in disguise. I want it." So saying he ran forward and seized the beautiful but deadly reptile. Poor boy! The cruel snake stung him, the poison entered his veins, and he sank to the ground from which he was never to rise again alive; never to see his loved and loving mother and father.

His ayah, discovering his absence, hunted high and low for him, but in vain. His parents were in despair. At last, however, they found the poor child's body, with the "beautiful fairy in disguise" beside it, the birds singing merrily on the trees above

We lose ourselves, too, in a jungle of perplexities and fears. Our ayah, whose name is Conscience, sleeps. We too sleep; we awake and catch hold of some of Satan's agents. They look so tempting, so innocent. But the sting. The poison enters our minds. Our conscience awakes, too late though, for the mischief is done, and we have been deceived. How can we help being stung? - Word and Work.

Fish-hawks.

When I was a little girl, my father gave me a pocket telescope one day, and said Go out and look at the birds; you will to give way to the equipages of the grand get a better lesson from them than from seigneurs and the starving peasantry were my scholars in my head," Aunt Julia said most of your school-books." With this laughing. "I know just what will fit telescope I could bring them so near to the gilded coach of the marquis or count me without frightening them that I could out of the quagmires of the public road.

observe every movement. I did not then Whipple's complexion perfectly," said carry this study very far, but if my father were alive to-day, he would, I am sure, rejoice that the lesson he gave his little daughter then, has in later years brought forth fruit and given me much happiness.

> But I began to talk about the study of birds, and must relate what I have been doing at it myself. My home is within a few yards of the sea, to a place where the fish-hawk or osprey abounds. They come from the south to the seaside the latter part of March, and will remain till September. There is not an hour during all this time except at night, but I can sit on my veranda, and see several of these birds sailing back and forth with fish, and with the aid of a telescope I can bring them very near. They build their nests back from the coast, sometimes a few hundred yards and sometimes a mile or more. No one ever thinks of killing them; indeed it is considered a sign of good luck when they build on your land. They mind their own business carefully, and never disturb other birds. Blackbirds will often build in the lower part of a fish-hawk's nest, as I have seen myself. Even a hungry fish-hawk will never attack any other bird. My greatest interest was in watching them obtain their food. In the morning early, they sally forth and fly over the bay or open ocean, and by the aid of a glass I could see them holding their heads down watching for fish. I think they must have wonderful eyes to be able to look down from fifty to two hundred feet into the water and see a fish. When they discover one, they flap their wings, hover a moment over the spot, and then go straight down into the water like a dart, and almost always obtain what they are after. They seize a fish in their talons and not with their beak. Coming out of the water, they shake themselves just like a dog, and start at once for their nests, holding the fish head forward between their feet. Should they drop it, they never stop to pick it up again, but go back and catch another. Sometimes a hawk catches a very large fish, and gets drawn under and drowned.

It is interesting to watch them at their baths. They seem especially fond of footbaths. Whether they get congestion of the brain from going down so suddenly into the water, and take foot baths as derived tives to quiet their nerves—whether it is for pleasure or health-I do not know but I have, for an hour at a time, watched a pair of fish-hawks as they stood in the water at low tide, scarcely moving except when the incoming tide made it too deep for them. Then they walk a little way toward the shore, and stand still till the water becomes deep again. At other times they will sport about, immersing themselves in the water, and shaking their feathers as a canary bird does when it takes its morning bath .- Church Press.

The First Turnpikes.

In the time of Charles II. restrictions

were laid on the weight of carriages and their contents by limiting the number of cattle by which they might be drawn; power was given to raise an assessment for the repairs of the roads, and the plan of imposing tolls began to be adopted. From this time we begin to hear of turnpikes, and as time went on turnpike acts were passed and turnpike roads began to be alked about. With increased traffic and better roads, the stage wagon replaced the packhorse in the conveyance of merchandise-the huge tilted wagon, that survived till railway times, with its six or eight sleek horses, the smart wagoner riding his cob by the side of it, flourishing his long cartwhip, as the road wound through undulating ground with cornfields and pastures, still mostly uninclosed, and by-ways branching off with way-posts at the junction pointing to some village whose spire shows over the hillside. In the year 1767 the system of collecting tolls was extended to the great roads in all directions, and the customary statute labor was appropriated entirely to the cross or country roads. This date marks the beginning of the era of stage coaches, and the full development of an organized system of posting from stage to stage along the public roads. From this time the roads of England began to rouse the wonder and envy of other nations. In France especially, just before the revolutionary era, the roads were execrable, and the few public conveyances clumsy and badly horsed. Everything had dragged from their sloppy fields to draw

THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., Editor-in-Chief. REV. D. B. LADY,
REV. C. S. GERHARD,
REV. J. S. KIEFFER, D. D.

To Correspondents. Communications on relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the effice on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication without affecting it. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscript.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887.

Advices state that Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has agreed to pay \$25,000 to the American missionaries who suffered losses during the recent riots at Ching King. But we have not yet heard that the Chinese have been compensated for the wrongs done to them during the past year in sections of our own Christian country.

After making up the items of "Religious Intelligence" this week we were struck with the number of them that tell of large gifts to the cause of Christ. The selection was made without any reference to that. The entire column might be filled with records of Christian benevolence if these were collected. Those we have given, exclude donations to institutions that are purely literary, as for instance the \$400,000 given to Harvard University. Dr. Deems when editor of the Sunday Magazine had a department headed "Unto Him," under which the benefactions of God's people were noticed.

Monaco, the place to which Leo XIII. expects to flee with his ministers and prefects of the congregations in the event of a war involving Italy, is a celebrated gambling place, and the income of the prince is derived from the gambling houses. The Pope has, however, stipulated that the gambling shall be abolished during his stay there, and the prince has agreed to this under the expectation that adequate compensation for the loss of revenue will be afforded by crowds of visitors to his Holiness, or by especial indemnity granted by the Vatican. The hope of Leo is that some agreement guaranteeing the independence of the Holy See in dealing with the Catholic world. The general impression is that he would have that now if he did not insist upon dabbling with temporal affairs, such as the civil government of Italy and the educational interests of Ger-

A Kindly Acknowledgment.

The Quarterly Register of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches in quoting an article by Rev. Jas. I. Good, on the "Reformed Churches throughout Europe," published in our columns some time ago, siys in the January number: "It was our desire, in the days of the Catholic Presby. terian, to present to the members of the Alliance a comprehensive view of the Reformed Church in Europe, but we did not succeed in carrying out our wish. We have, however, found just what we desired-a comprehensive bird's eye view, in an address delivered to the Reformed Ministerial Association of Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Good of that city, published some months ago in the Philadelphia Messenger. The contents of that paper are not of transitory, but permanent interest; it is as good as new to readers on the Eastern side of the Atlantic, and our readers on the other side will pardon our making use of what to some of them may be already known, when we express our obligations to America for furnishing us with the bird's-eye view that we never succeeded in getting nearer home."

War Threatened in Europe.

A war in Europe seems to be imminent, and it is predicted that hostilities will commence not later than May or June. A recent dispatch from Brussels says that the great battle will probably be fought in Belgium near the French border, and then It is in the midst of anxious earnest toil blood will flow as freely as on the field of that the path in which we are to walk is Waterloo.

The action of the German Parliament in rejecting the army bill, submitted by the forded to us. It is not generally given Government, has created great excitement. As soon as the vote was announced, Prince Bismark took from his pocket and read an order from the Emperor dissolving the Reichstag. It is claimed by the Emperor and instead of waiting to solve it by mere thehis ministry that the demands of the govories. It may, we repeat, have its first cost the city half a million. Sin is awfulfresh, blooming and vigorous, that which ernment are in the interests of peace, as solution in missionary fields, and if the ly expensive.

the best war-footing will keep the other powers from appealing to force.

The Committee's Suggestions.

The suggestions made in our columns in regard to the objects for which especial contributions should be made this year by the friends of Franklin and Marshall College, will be generally read with interest. The enlargement and equipment of the de partment of Natural Sciences has been kept prominently in view by individuals and committees ever since the celebration of the centennial was proposed, and we hope that it will not fail.

But we cannot stop at that. The en tire genius and spirit of our institutions call for very much more. The strength of our schools is in something higher than physical laws and phenomena, and we must lay foundations that will give opportunity and scope for higher Christian philosophy. Above all, the Presidency should be endowed, and we would be disappointed and chagrined if the year should pass by without effecting this as a memorial to the late Dr. John W. Nevin. A correspondent has referred to Dr. Nevin's gratuitous and self-sacrificing work in keeping the college alive and in giving it character; and the memory of the man is held in such grateful reverence that his old pupils will be sure to rally for this one object as for no other.

The Church has not yet found utterance in this matter as it desires, and we think Trinity Sunday would be a good time for a general expression. It must be borne in mind, however, as Dr. Apple intimates, that we must not be satisfied to take up an ordinary collection on that day for the general object. The congregations should be canvassed and pledges taken so that the amount raised will be worthy of our people. We cannot go to work too early. The weeks and months sweep by very ra-

Light Cometh with Obedience.

It seems as if the unity which will insure cooperation in Church work is to find its first practical solution in foreign fields. Earnest men who see the evils of division at home, have grave concern about carrying them to new territory. In missionary work, especially, they see that it is generally a waste of resources to support two men of slightly different views at a single station when one would do as well if the zeal were not to perpetuate the differences. They feel, at least, that it would be better if by some mutual understanding, and distribution of the work. the second man could labor some where

It is remarkable that the desire for Church union which has found expression of late has not sprung from any discussion of the subject, but from the opposite fact that men have laid discussion aside and gone to work earnestly to extend the kingdom of God. This we repeat is worthy of consideration. It may give the clue to a mighty problem. If men had tried to harmonize their differences before they went to work, the very intricacies and difficulties brought out by discussion would have kept them farther apart and perhaps discouraged and prevented the establishment of many missions. But when their zeal for the up-building of Christ's kingdom became active, and the difficulties that stood in the way confronted them practically, they were forced to stop in common honesty and ask whether these difficulties could not be removed. And they have met the question in a far better spirit than they would or could have done if there had been no revival of missions. It is most likely that greater light on the subject of union will come only through longer and more earnest work. Knowledge often comes through doing. This is true of the teachings of God. Christ says: " If any man, will do his will he shall know the doctrine whether it be of God." Evidently it is there taught that in a very important sense obedience ante-dates light, and is the condition and precursor of it. And this is true of every practical duty. made plain. Increased knowledge comes when we have lived up to that already aflong in advance. "Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord."

The problem of Church unity will be evolved in time if men continue to work

nothing less than placing everything on difficulties are overcome abroad, there can be no excuse for fostering them at home.

> Anent the above, there is another view in which Church extension now carried on so vigorously is worthy of consideration. It is a remarkable fact that during the last year 155,553 members have been added to the Churches on missionary ground. This is only 28,404 less than the accessions in the same time to the Churches in all Christendom. At this rate the increase of the Church among the heathen will soon be greater than it is at home, and it will be important to know what moulding influence the Church of Christ is to have over all this new material. Here indeed the outward form of church life becomes a grave consideration. To what harmonious and harmonizing rule can the multitude of new converts be brought? It cannot be left an unformed heterogeneous mass. If it is, its want of culture and character may abate its influence for awhile, but with the world's progress in bringing diverse people near together, it is not too much to say that this large unassimilated element may greatly affect what we look upon as organized Christianity. This problem too, is more likely to be solved by work than by mere

> Thursday the 27th inst., is the day of special prayer for colleges and all other educational institutions.

The Cost.

The Christian religion is the least expensive of all religions. Judaism was costly, for God intended to enforce the idea of sacrifice. And paganism has untold millions bestowed upon it. The gold and gems lavished upon heathen temples and the outlay required for crude ceremonies represent fabulous sums. To illustrate this, we have seen it stated recently that the Parsees have thirty-four fire temples in Bombay and every time a flame is lit in one of them the cost is \$12,000. The expense of keeping up the fire is proportionately high. It would be almost startling if we could take the amounts expended on false religions and place them by the side of what is given to support the true one. The contributions made to keep up home worship, and carry on the would dwindle by the comparison. And yet the heathen do not seem to complain or hold anything back. Their religion we know is false, but it is their religion still, and as such it involves to their minds interests so high that the richest and best of everything must be surrendered to it. Perhaps a want of appreciation of what the true religion is to us, makes professing Christians so anxious to get it as "cheap as possible." The fact that the gospel is "free" may mislead some people.

A False Report Corrected.

As we go to press we learn that the report published last week, that Hon. H. P. Laird of Greensburg, Pa., had met with a serious accident, is false. The only misfortune Mr. Laird has met with was the loss of a valuable four story brick house by fire. Besides confounding Mr. Laird with the present editor of the Argus, to whom the accident did occur, and the exaggeration in regard to age, the details given in subsequent despatches show gross carelessness if nothing worse in sending out these reports. We saw them in the secular papers, and could not fail to make a note of what concerned so eminent a man.

Mr. Laird we are glad to say is enjoying good health, and in addition to a full practice of law with his associate, John B. Keenan, is engaged in writing a history of Westmoreland County and has projected an article for one of the Reviews. We judge that there must be much vitality about him, from the fact that he has lately been asked if he would accept a professorship of law in a college. We hope that his years may be lengthened and that his last days may be his best days.

Mr. Spurgeon thinks the Salvation Army is doing much good in England. At least he is reported as having said: "If it were wiped out of London, five thousand extra policemen could not fill its place in the repression of crime and dis-

The seven or eight New York aldermen who sold the franchise of the Broadway railroad, received twenty thousand dollars each in the way of bribes, and now it is

The Week of Prayer.

Dr. George F. Pentecost, in the New York "Independent," urges the abolishing of the Week of Prayer, assigning for this act of destruction what the "Christian Union" acknowledges to be "some weighty reasons." The latter paper, however, though admitting the weight of Dr. Pentecost's words, does not assent to the proposed act of abolition. It says: "The Week of Prayer is very sick, very sick indeed. But let us not kill it if we can save it. It has had life; can we not put life into it again?" As a means of reviving this perishing institution, it proposes the transposition of it from January to October, as a more suitable time for the churches "to balance their accounts and lay plans for their winter work."

We had not heard of the sickness of the Week of Prayer, and were sincerely sorry to receive the information. In the town in which the writer lives, this institution of the Evangelical Alliance has had for some years past a vigorous and flourishing existence. Its services have been largely attended by the members of the several churches uniting in the observance of it. It has afforded a welcome opportunity for Christian people of different denominations to meet together and worship in common. It has served for edification; it has been felt to be an influence and power for good in the community. In our ignorance, we had supposed this to be the case generally throughout the country. It appears, we were mistaken. It is a disappointment to have it announced by high authority that the Week of Prayer is "very sick indeed."

It may well be permitted to make inquiry as to the cause of this sickness of the Week of Prayer. No similar announcement is made in regard to other special times and seasons of devotion. Christmas is not sick. Nothing is the matter with Easter. Passion Week shows no signs of decline. The season of Lent, as a longcontinued season of special devotion, manifests, wherever it is recognized and observed, a persistent and abounding vitality. These things are immemorially old; why is it that, notwithstanding they be so old, they give no token of decrepitude, show no symptoms of sickness, manifest no tendency to decay? Perhaps it is just because they are old; because they were not "appointed," but grew. Above all, it is because they grow out of and link themselves to those historical events in the life of Jesus Christ our Lord, which make up the substance of His everlasting and indestructible Gospel. There is a great difference between that which grows and that which is made; between that which unfolds itself from within and that which is fastened on from without. A thing will have the vitality of that out of which it grows. The seasons of which we have been speaking have this characteristic peculiarity, that they grow out of the one great source of all that is enduring, perennial, immortal, -out of the Incarnation, Humiliation, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection of Jesus Christ our Lord. It is this that imparts to them their never-failing freshness. It is not strange that there should be in them something of the everlasting endurance, the indestructible vitality, the perennial bloom, the immortal youth of that out of which they are born.

Perhaps this is what ails the week of Prayer. It was not born; it was made. It did not grow; it was "appointed." It came in as something arbitrary, independent and new. No historical event lies back of it; it has back of it, at best, an idea, an abstraction, a good and pious wish. It stands solitary; without associations; having no historical, natural and necessary connection with the source of the perennial, the fountain head of all vitality.

We question much whe her the Chris tian Union's remedy of transposition from January to October would prove an effectual one. If the Week gets sick in January, what guarantee is there that it will not get sick in October? Still, let that be tried, if so it pleases. Were it not better, however, that we should go back, all of us, to the old times and seasons of devotion; which were set aside in some parts of the Church, and of the need of which, and the unconscious longing for which, the establishment of the Week of Prayer may itself not unjustly be regarded as a mournful and pathetic expression? Men have desired new things; they have tried the new; they have been constrained to say, "The old is better." Nay, Let not this seem strange or impossible.

If by the new we mean that which is ever fresh, blooming and vigorous, that which has in it the principle of ever-enduring of ever-enduring to the Sunday-school." Opened by Revs. A. C. Geary and J. W. Santee, D.D. dear friends, it is the old that is the new. estimated that the trial of these men will If by the new we mean that which is ever

youth, vitality and power, as distinguished from that which is decrepit, feeble, sickly, perishing,-then, certainly, it is the old that is the new. O ye who seek after that which is new, come back to the old times and the old seasons. J. S. K.

Rev. H. K. Binkley reports thirty subscribers for the MESSENGER and two for the Hausfreund in the Curllsville charge, Rev. D. B. Lady, pastor. The pastor and elders assisted the Agent in his canvas. This accounts for the success met with.

Communications.

Beginnings of the Theological Seminary.

The American of the 15th inst., published in this city, contains the following flattering notice of "The Beginnings of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, from 1817 to 1832." By Rev. Theodore Appel, D. D. Pp. 116. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Roard

Some months ago we noticed Dr. Appel's very interesting and valuable volume, "Re-collections of College Life," which cast new collections of College Life," which cast new light on an important chapter of Church history in Pennsylvania. The present pamphlet may be regarded as a supplement to that, although in point of time it is an earlier part of the same history. The German Reformed Church shared with all the Reformed Churches the belief that a specially trained ministry was desirable if not necessary. In colonial times it depended on Germany and Holland for its supply of educated ministers. But some time elapsed after the cessation of this supply, before any step was taken to establish a theological seminary in America. The Church was poor seminary in America. The Church was poor and rather inert; the Dutch Reformed and the Presbyterians had institutions of the kind from which help might be had; individual ministers were doing something in the way of preparing candidates for the ministry; and nothing but the jealousy of the people for their own language and their own the for their own language and their own type of theology, roused them to the sacrifices which resulted in the establishment of the Seminary at Mercersburg. At one time there was danger that the denomination would be rent asunder by the failure of the Conservarent asunder by the failure of the Conserva-tives to keep up with the advance of the progressive party. There were several sore disappointments in the earlier essays at a Seminary. The Legislature of the State threw abundant obstacles in the way of the charter. Nothing but the Scotch Irish obsti-nacy of Rev. James Ross Reily could have achieved success as early as it came. He achieved success as early as it came. He went to Europe on behalf of the Seminary, got an authority from the King of Prussia to ollect money for it, and wakened in Dr. De Wette, the great Basle theologian, the interest in the movement which led him to write a pamphlet in advocacy of the plan. On pp. 97-110 is given Mr. Reily's diary of his journey, an extremely interesting document, illustrating at once the difficulties and the successes of his undertaking.

Church Work Convention.

A Church Work Convention was held in

A Church Work Convention was held in the Rocky Ridge congregation of the Mechanicstown (Md.) charge, of which A. B. Stoner is pastor, January 5-7, 1887.

The excellent sleighing and lovely moonlight evenings contributed numbers to the attendance, so that a large and appreciative audience greeted the speakers at each session, which so enthused the ministry that they in turn delivered their well prepared speeches in a most happy and impressive they in turn delivered their well prepared speeches in a most happy and impressive style. Deep and lasting impressions were made and the little Mount Tabor congregation was sorry when the convention closed. They contributed, during the convention, \$21.94 for Wichita College, and \$7.46 for the expenses of the convention. The following is the programme:

Wednesday—I P. M. The proper conduct of Christian Funerals.—Revs. J. G. Noss, H. Ditzler, J. W. Santee, D.D. 7 P. M. Advantages to be derived from the Church Publications.—Revs. D. P. Lefever, J. W. Myer, H. Wissler.

Thursday—I P. M. How should Sabbath

Wissler,
Thursday—I P. M. How should Sabbath
be observed by Church Members?—Revs,
H. Ditzler, Wm. Rupp, D.D., W. C. Wire,
7 P. M. The relation the Reformed Church
bears to Christian Education, Florar C. Christian pears to Christian Education.—Revs. C. Clev-

er, D. A. Souders, L. F. Zinkhan, Friday—I P. M. Beneficiary Education the hope of the Church.—Revs. A. S. Weber, E. R. Deatrick, J. G. Noss and C. C. Lanius, P. M. The Attitude of the Reformed Church to missions in the past and present.

—Revs. Wm. Rupp, D.D., U. H. Heilman, A. B. Stoner.

Bethany Orphans' Home.

At the regular quarterly meeting held by the Board of Managers January 6th, the va-cancy in that body, caused by the death of cancy in that body, caused by the death of the late George Gelbach, of Philadelphia, who was a member of the Board for twenty-one years, was filled by the election of Dr. Jerome Z. Gerhart, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum of Harrisburg, Pa. It is gratifying to the friends of the orphans to learn that Dr. Gerhart, whose experience as head of a large public institution will be of valuable service to the Home, has

will be of valuable service to the Home has consented to serve as a member of the Board.

Sunday-School and Church Work Convention.

The Washington County District of Maryland Classis will hold a Sunday-school and Church Work Convention in Clearspring,

a missionary spirit in the church and Sunday-school." Opened by Revs. J. S. Kieffer, D.D., and L. G. Kremer.

Tuesday afternoon session topic, "The educational work of the Reformed church." Opened by Revs. S. S. Miller and W. Good-

rich.
Second topic, "How best to interest church members in congregational and church work." Opened by Revs. L. G. Kremer and A. C. Geary.
Tuesday evening topic, "Home and Foreign Mission Work in the Reformed Church and how best to promote it." Opened by Revs. A. C. Whitmer and J. S. Kieffer, D.D.
W. GOODRICH, Ch. Dist.

Church News.

Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such Items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

Christmas Tidings.

Pennsylvania.

Huntingdon. - Christmas services were held in Huntingdon on Saturday evening. The church was very tastefully decorated. Delightful exercises, consisting of recitations, music, etc., and an address by the pastor, followed by distribution of candies and pre-

sents, made it a very enjoyable time.

A collection for the Butler Orphans' Home was taken by four little ones, amounting to \$1350. The pastor, Rev. C. J. Musser, was kindly remembered by his congregation, and presented with a handsome sleigh, an elegant private communion set, and other small-er articles.

The evening before, similar services were The evening before, similar services were held at McConnellstown, where the church was very prettily decorated. Exercises passed off nicely, and a collection for the Butler's Orphan Home was taken, amounting to \$8.50. These people also remembered their pastor, and presented him with an elegant robe and sleigh bells.

Claysburg.-The festival of Christmas was observed in all four of the conoregawas observed in all four of the convergations composing the Greenfield charge.
Service was held by the Claysburg congregation on Christmas Eve; by the Mount
Hope congregation on the morning of Christmas Day; by Mount Zion congregation on
the evening of the same day; and by the
Greenfield congregation on the Sunday evening following Christmas.

All the churches were tastefully decorated
with evergreen, accompanied with the usual

All the churches were tastefully decorated with evergreen, accompanied with the usual Christmas tree. The scholars in the different Sunday-schools were favored with gifts of candy and a number of other gifts were distributed in the congregations. During this Christmas season the pastor, Rev. C. W. Summey, and his good wife were not forgotten. The offering were for hencyclent pure The offerings were for benevolent pur

Stone Church.—Christmas services were held in Christ's Reformed church on Friday evening and on Saturday morning. The de-corations were pronounced more beautiful than ever before. On account of the storm, the attendance on Friday evening was not as large as usual. The evening collection was donated to the pastor of the M. E. Church, who was present, and said to be in need of aid. The pastor of the new Lutheran church was also present, and the three pastors delivered chort addresses. The music was was also present, and the three pastors de-livered short addresses. The music was furnished by the Yetter families and the school. On Saturday morning a Christmas service, entitled "Peace on Earth," was ren-dered by the school. Addresses were made by S. H. Phillips, a theological student, and the superintendent, Sylvanus Weaver. All the children present were treated in the usual way. The collection \$10, was sent to the

way. The collection, \$10, was sent to the treasurer of foreign missions.

On January 2d, 1887, the pastor, Rev. A, R. Thompson, confirmed a class of twenty

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., a large On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst, a large party of Reformed and Presbyterians from Martin's Creek paid a visit to the parsonage, and spent a pleasant evening. The pastor's wife was presented by the ladies with an envelope containing money. It was a complete surprise to her, and she could but look her thanks.

Zion Charge, Somerset Co.-This festi-

where Service No. 5 was also used.

The orphans were remembered. Some weeks previous, the pastor had distributed envelopes among the members, confirmed and baptized; these were gathered in connection with the services held, each containing its offering. In the Trinity congregation timese offerings amounted to \$5.44; St. Luke's, \$4.05; Mount Zion, \$18.41; St. Paul's, \$3.88; total, \$31.78, which was further augmented by two friends of the orphans, making the whole amount \$36.78.

It would not be right to neglect to state

It would not be right to neglect to state that the pastor and wife were very kindly remembered, especially by the Trinity and Mt. Zion congregations. At the former place each received an envelope containing something substantial, at the latter, each a purse, and they were not empty either. Baside. and they were not empty either. Besides these, there were other articles which are

highly appreciated.

Womelsdorf .- Bethany Orphans' Home Womelsdorf.—Bethany Orphans' Home.

—The Christmas season at the Home was one of profit and enjoyment. The days immediately preceding Christmas were exciting ones for the children. The railroad and station being plainly in sight from the Home, every freight and express train was eagerly watched, and, as the Home team brought load after load of boxes and mysterious bundles from the station the delight of the children knew no bounds. They anxiously waited for Christmas morning when, they knew, all things would be revealed unto them.

chapel two by two they were each handed a card on which was a service (printed by the boys) consisting of German and English hymns, Scripture lesson and responsive reading. The rear of the chapel was partitioned off with curtains, back of which were two beautifully decorated Christmas trees. After the regular service the children were so arranged that they faced the rear, the smallest children nearest the curtain. As the last words of the hymn called "The Christmas Tree" were sung, the trees having Christmas Tree" were sung, the trees having been previously lighted, the curtains were withdrawn. It was indeed a pleasure to see the children enjoy the sight. After this they withdrawn, It was indeed a pleasure to see the children enjoy the sight. After this they were each handed a stocking filled with candy (contributed by the mission band from one of the churches), oranges, and numerous other and more substantial presents. The service closed with singing the doxology and the benediction. It was an occasion long to be remembered. be remembered.

Catawissa.-Rev. J. H. Derr, pastor. Christmas services at Catawissa were held on Christmas Eve. They opened with a very suitable poetic salutatory by one of the young lady scholars. The balance was young lady scholars. The balance was Service No. 9, published by the Board. On Christmas morning was held the regular congregational service for that time, an appropriate sermon being preached by the

On the following Sunday the regular service took place and the martyrdom of St Stephen furnished the theme of discourse. On Monday evening services were held, the life of St. John was the theme, and on Tueslife of St. John was the theme, and on Tuesday evening the martyrdom of the Holy Innocents the subject of consideration. On New Year's preparations were had for the holy communion, the Name of Jesus being the theme. The holy communion on Sunday, and the proper observance of Epiphany closed the Christmas and New Year services with their plessed effects. with their blessed effects. Benevolent offer with their Diessed effects. Benevolent offerings of a suitable character were made at the various services, and the pastor himself was well remembered, publicly and privately. A very fine and beautiful Christmas tree, tastefully adorned, graced the occasion, and the scholars of the Sunday-school received switchle tokens of affection. suitable tokens of affection.

Greenville.-The Sunday school connect-Greenville.—The Sunday school connected with Zion's Reformed church of Greenville, Pa., held their usual Christmas services on Christmas Eve. The large Sunday-school room was neatly and tastefully decorated, and well filled with children, parents and friends, who went home all well pleased. The service consisted of the usual opening service of the Sunday-school in connection. service of the Sunday-school in connection with responsive readings, excellent music, and recitations by members of the school. After a recitation by one of the youngest members of the school, asking for a contri-bution for God's homeless ones, the officers of the school received the alms, amounting to \$18. This amount has been sent to St. Paul's Orphan Home. With the lighting of the Christmas tree and distribution of gits the service closed.

Johnstown.—St. John's Mission of this place has now held its seventh Christmas services. The chapel was very beautifully decorated, principally the work of the indefatigable worker, Charles V. Bowers. The artificial tree did duty again. It looked as beautiful as when it first graced the chapel. It bore its usual burden of gifts for the school. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Bates, received an elegant gold pen, the holder being gold and gutta percha. Mrs. Bates received from a lady member a pounded brass cardholder, and several of the pastor's children also received appropriate gifts. The organist, Miss Katie Sipes, received from the congregation a beautiful work-box.

gregation a beautiful work box.

The St. Paul's Orphan Home as usual was remembered. The offerings were \$10, thus the first time falling below the preceding year's offering. The rainy evening undoubtedly accounts for this falling off in the offering. offerings

Harrisburg.-The Sunday-school of the cond Reformed Church, Rev. George W. Snyder, pastor, had a Christmas service more than usually interesting. It was prepared by Mr. C. W. Meyers, assistant superintendent of the school. Texts of Scripture were recited by the various classes and offerings made, which, when completed were found to have builded three trees: 1. The tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil, i.e., Death. 2. The tree of the Cross, i.e., Redemption, and 3, the Tree of Life, i.e., Heaven. The lighted

G. Kremer, pastor. The Christmas services of this congregation were very interesting and well attended. The pastor received a number of presents. A collection was taken up for the orphans. The Salem Sunday-school held its services on Christmas evening. occasion was an enjoyable one.

Mechanicstown. — The Sunday-school connected with the Trinity church had made elaborate preparations for the Christmas service. The pine tree and the cedar tree, the box and the laurel were brought into the box and the laurel were brought into requisition to beautify the house of the Lord. In the recess stood a very symmetrical and most handsomely trimmed tree. Service No. 9, published by our Board, was used. Addresses were made by Rev. W, C. Wire and the pastor. After the service was concluded the usual Christmas gifts were distributed to the members of the Sunday school. Elder David S. Firor is the superintendent.

Apples Church.—A very large and appre ciative audience greeted the Apples Church Reformed Sunday-school, last Sunday even-ing, on the occasion of their holiday anni-versary exercises. The officers, teachers and friends of the school gave a great deal of time and labor to the work of the festival—

Tuesday morning topic, "How to develop the morning. As the children marched into gramme was rendered, which included an address by the pastor, Rev. A. B. Stoner.

North Carolina.

Hickory—Christmas service in the Reformed church at Hickory was held at six o'clock in the morning. A good audience was present to take part in the interesting service. On Sunday evening the Sundayschool held a service using Service No. 8 of the Publication Board. There was no tree, were there presents given. Instead the Publication Board. There was no tree, nor were there presents given. Instead, however, an offering wis made to the Lord's work amounting to \$13. During the holidays the pastor was surprised and his heart made glad by being kindly remembered by his people, in a silvery way. silvery way. A suit of new clothes is the result.

Virginia.

Rockingham Charge—St. Ptul Congregation.—Rev. B. R. Carnahan, pastor. A Christmas service was held in St. Paul church Christmas Day. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The service consisted in reading, prayer, singing Christmas carols, a recitation, "Watchman! Christmas carols, a recitation, "Watchman! tell us of the Night," and several addresses were delivered. The children were treated were delivered. The children were treated to candies and oranges fresh from Florida, sent for the occasion by a friend who lives there, but who was born and reared near St. Paul's church, and where he attended Sunday-school when a boy. He has not forgotten the old home and the scenes of childhood. The children, whilst made glad in receiving, did not forget that it is more blessed to give, and therefore the offerings consecrated to the cause of missions amounted to nearly \$17. The pastor was rememented to nearly \$17. ed to nearly \$17. The pastor was remembered by having a wagon load of things, "too numerous to mention," stored away in his pantry, smoke house, corn crib, etc.

Our Own Church.

Pennsylvania.

Somerset.-The Herald of Somerset, Pa. of the 13th inst., contains a communication headed "Attempted Regicide." from which we make the following extracts: "The Royal House of Somerset was made aware, centry, that royalty is as intension subject to the conspirator's arts in the nineteenth century as it was in the earlier and crueler ages. The people of Somerset, without distinction of creed, profession and class, made forcible entry to the palace, took his majesty by surprise, and made use of numerous means to consummate their design, the last and most effective, four presentation speeches by Mr Oliver Knepper, Attorneys Ruppel and Meyers, and Captain Harrison, These speeches were delivered at the same time, which made them entirely intelligible, although Policeman Gilbert, mistaking the nature of the demonstration, made offer of his services to the Royal family during the oratorical effusion. The chronicler ought now to add that no Royal family that was ever invented could survive these arts, but it would not be true. On the contrary, the occasion was exceedingly pleasant, hilarious and uproarious The Royal family, therefore, make cor acknowledgement of their indebtedness these many friends with royal good will for their napiness, and the nope that they will never fall into the hands of less kind conspirators than became their fortune on January 6th."

Wilkinsburg .- Sunday evening the 9th, Rev. James S. Freeman, late of New York City, was ordained to the Gospel ministry and installed pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa. The congregation was formerly connected with Zions Church, Highland Ave., but now constitutes a charge by itself.
Wilkinsburg is a growing suburb of Pittsburg,
and the prospects for Trinity are very bright. In Brother F., the people seem to have found the man they have been zealously looking for these past twelve months—an earnest, thoughtful, careful man, who is not afraid of any amount of hard work; with all of pleasing address, and by his training well equipped for city evangelization. The chairman of the committee on ordination and installation delivered the sermon, Rev. John H. Prugh, pastor of Grace Church, Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia. - Heidelberg Church. - As a result of the Evangelistic movement in the city received thirty persons on Sunday the 16th inst., sixteen of them by letter and rewas an important feature and enjoyed by all present. The Pastor made a brief address and a collection was lifted for Bethany Orphans' Home. At the close the children were way with sweet things. On Christmas morning, Service No. 4 was rendered at the St. Luke's church. Christmas evening brought a large congregation to the Mount Zion church. Here Service No. 5 was rendered, and the children were given the usual treat. Sunday morning, 26th, at 10 o'clock, found the pastor with the St. Paul's congregation, where Service No. 5 was also used.

The orphans were remembered. Some weeks previous, the pastor between the pastor with the St. Paul's congregation, where Service No. 5 was also used.

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The orphans were remembered. Some weeks previous, the pastor between the pastor with the St. Paul's congregation, where Service No. 5 was also used. them packages containing some one or other of the necessaries of life. A pleasant even-ing was spent and all returned to their homes quite glad that they had boved the chilling blasts of a winter night, to gladden the hearts of those in the parsmage.

Johnstown.-At the communion held 12th Johnstown.—At the communion held 12th ult., by St. John's churh, one member was received by certificate from the Methodist Church. This mission is now supplied for fuel with natural gas, the entire expense of putting in the gas was pad by Mr. Charles V. Bowers, \$27.75. If thy had one hundred such members, this mission would be self-supporting to-morrow.

Elizabethtown.—At the late winter communion at Elizabethtown, January 16th, three persons were received into tull communion with the church by confirmation, two of whom received alult baptism. A good-sized class is being astructed in the catechism for admission later in the year. Rev. I. M. Roeder, pastor,

Maryland

Mechanicstown.— Zwigli Anniversary.

New Year's day, 1887, being 403 years since the birth of Ulrick wingli, at Wildf the children knew no bounds. They nxiously waited for Christmas morning then, they knew, all things would be revealed unto them.

The festival was held at half-past five in the children bear their parts with credit to the Sunday-school. An interesting pro-

North Carolina.

Hickory.—At a congregational meeting held on December 27th, it was resolved that inasmuch as their old church was no longer suited to the needs and standing of the congregation, that steps be taken to purchase a lot more centrally located and to erect thereon a new church. This congregation numbers less than fix members, but her was unanimated. less than fifty members, but they are unanimous in the opinion that a new church is needed and are determined not to be behind in this church building era of North Carolina Classis. The Lord willing we hope ere long to see the consummation of this action and thus add one more sign to the returning life in this portion of the Master's vineyard.

Ohio.

Tiffin.—The fourth anniversary service was held in Grace Reformed church last Sunday morning, January 16. The pastor, Rev. H. H. W. Hibschman, D.D., preached Rev. H. H. W. Hibschman, D.D., preached on the passage 1 Pet. 2: 4—10, to a large and deptly interested audience. He called the attention—I. To Christ the Foundation of the Church; II. To some general truths concerning the Church; and, III. To some particulars concerning the material entering into the fabric of the Church. He concluded by saying, "As members of this household of faith we have especially much to encourage us. So far our work has not been in vain. God owned and blessed it far above what our efforts merited. Let us remember daily that efforts merited. Let us remember daily that we belong to a holy priesthood to offer our bodies and souls, our labor and our alms, our prayers and praises to God.

This is our special business, and our peculiar vocation. If we press our work for the Lord unselfishly, in singleness of aim, in reliance upon the wisdom that cometh from above, in humble dependence upon the help and influence of the Spirit, in the name of Jesus Christ, and with unswerving fidelity to the high trust committed to us we do not need to have any concern about the result The Spiritual House will be built up in faith and love, in joy and peace, in the Holy Ghost, in grace and virtue, in zeal, piety, knowledge, goodness, and in the addition of new members.

Let us remember that we are to offer continually in the name of Jesus Christ. All for Jesus / All for Jesus in whom we believe, and in whom we shall not be confounded. Let Christ be precious to us; let His Church be dear to us; let the written Word be sweet as honey comb to our souls; let the preaching of the Gospel be highly prized by us; let us depend upon the influence of the Holy Ghost to be efficient in God's service to bring men out of darkness into the marvellous light of the Gospel; let us be followers of God as dear children, and we shall see great things accomplished in this portion of God's moral vineyard. The blessings of the past have been magnificent and marvellously great. Let us be thankful by redoubling our deposition in the worship of Cod and have been magnificent. devotion in the worship of God, and by being more diligent in laboring to promote the welfare of Zion."

The congregation started with 80 members In four years 106 additions were made—16 dismissed, 4 died. This leaves a membership on the first day of the fifth year of 166, and a Sunday-school with an enrollment of 175 scholars. The congregation enters upon the fifth year without indebtedness, having raised and paid for all purposes they. raised and paid for all purposes the neat little

Dayton .- Trinity Church .- The progress made by this new organization is most encouraging. Nine were added to the membership on last Sunday, many more to follow. The attendance thus far has been beyond the expectation of its friends. The growth of the Sunday-school has been most wonderful. On the day of organization there were one hundred and thirty-two present on the second Sunday over one hundred and seventy, while on the third, there were one hundred and ninety six. The aggregate attendance last Sunday at the school and service being about 600. The work is moving on, and under the blessing of God a large church will be built

First Church.—Communion services were held in this church on Sunday, 16th ult., at which time quite a large number were added to the membership.

Akron -Grace Reformed church gave a cordial welcome to its new pastor, Rev. J. B. Shontz and his wife Friday evening, 7th inst. The Sunday-school rooms were well inst. The Sunday-school rooms were well filled by members and friends of the congregation while the platform was beautifully decorated with flowers, holly, and evergreen festooning. After a pleasing musical programme, J. C. Frank, Esq, fittingly welcomed the new pastor and his wife. Rev. Shontz responded in a happy and earnest restriction of the programme of the wife to preserve after which the pastor and wife conmanner, after which the pastor and wife cor-dially grasped the hand of all in turn, and the remainder of the evening was spent in sociability. He preached his first sermon on Sunday, 9th, taking for his text St. Luke 21; 49, 52. A large and interested congregation was present. Rev. S. enters on his pastorate with bright prospects.

Personal.

Miss Rebecca L. Irvine, of Bedford, Pa. daughter of Rev. Matthew Irvine of blessed memory, has been elected by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America, to the mission work at Nagasaki, Japan. She will leave home some time in August of this year to enter

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Miscellaneous.

The Madonna Di San Sisto.

I pause awhile before the open door, Longing, yet half afraid, to enter in; Faint, with the weight of too great happiness.

No more the ocean stretches far between My soul and the sweet crown of all my dreams.

A step-a moment-ah, like one who holds Tight-clasped, a precious letter long delayed, And conscious of possession, will not break The blessed seal, but trifles for a time With common things, that she may longer hear

The happy undercurrent of the heart-So turn I from the threshold, and survey With careless eyes a host of ancient saints And pictured legends, knowing all the while The marvelous Madonna waits for me.

I sit within the silence of the shrine. Before me, standing on a sea of clouds, The Virgin Mother and the Holy Child. I feel no ecstasy, but rather pain Of disappointment grievous to be borne. I fain would shut away the jarring sight Of painted curtains, and unlovely saints, And Roman Pontiffs in their gorgeous robes But as I wait, there steals through all my soul

A holy hush, as at the hour of prayer. A wondrous, living Presence fills the place. And low! a mellow radiance surrounds "The Mother and the Christ-child in her arms!

O mystery unfathomed-"God with us!" The eyes of Mary fill with thoughts too deep For earthly speech; and the celestial Child Seems looking far beyond His bahyhood Unto the shadow of the bitter cross.

The light grows brighter, clearer, more di-

My spirit feels her native atmosphere And presses close against the prison bars With trembling wing.

The gleaming air is thronged With sweet cherubic faces, and the earth Recedes, and leaves me at the gate of hea-

Lost in the thought of Him who for our sakes

Took on Himself the sorrows of the flesh, Showed us the Father's face, and brought us back

To the great heart of Everlasting Love. O Raphael, I shall carry all my days, Within the little chapel of my life, The heavenly vision that God gave to thee, And thou hast given for ages to the world.

-Christian Advocate.

Selections.

History is the revelation of Providence.-

The way of every man is declarative of the end of every man .- Cecil.

They who God's face can understand, Feel not the workings of His hand. _Lord Houghton

He that hath no bridle on his tongue hath no grace in his heart .- St. Jerome.

I believe that we cannot live better than in seeking to become better. -- Socrates. There's rest for weary hearts down here, And home for stainless souls up there.

-Rev. John Parker. Labor disgraces no man: unfortunately ou occasionally find men disgrace labor.— U. S. Grant.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.—Bovee.

Many in this world run after felicity, like an absent man hunting for his hat while all the time it is on his head.—Sydney Smith

Gold thou mayst safely touch; but if it stick Unto thy hands, it woundeth to the quick.

-George Herbert.

Personal.

Mr. William M. Singerly, of "The Phila-delphia Record," has built, at his own cost, a toboggan slide in Fairmount Park, for free

On his recent birthday anniversary Mr Gladstone received two hundred letters and one thousand telegraphic messages of con-

A sensitive widow in Oakland, Cal., has sued a local paper for libel because it published in an obituary of her dead husband the words: "Gone to a happier home."

Senator Stanford has decided to erect innumerable small cottages to be used as quar-ters by the students at his new university, the dormitory plan being too primitive, if not

O Sata San, a young Japanese woman of literary ability, has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio. She is the first woman in the Mikado's realm to enter journalism.

Dr. William H. Backus, one of the wealth iest citizens of Snyder county, lately dead whose estate is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$150,000, left the bulk of it to found a free library for Bucknell University and the town whether it was true that he proposed to start a newspaper in Hartford: "Heavens, no! I shall never start a newspaper so long as I can buy three for less than it costs to have my boots blacked." Through some blunder, the handsome residence of Mr. Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, was sold for a trifling sum for taxes, and not being redeemed, the purchaser now claims it. Mr. Sutherland holds a tax receipt, and a lively time is expected in Court.

Ex-President White has endowed Cornell University School of History and Political Science with his historical library, which cost over \$100,000. It is especially rich in original material, such as manuscripts, contemporary pamphlets, newspapers and collections of

Science and Art.

Although natural gas springs are to be found in almost every State in the Union, and in many States gas has been obtained in wells sunk either for water, oil, gas or as solid mineral prospecting holes, yet the oc-currence of natural gas is not dependent upon mere chance, as is popularly supposed, but is, as is now beginning to be recognized by both professional and practical men, a result of special geological phenomena.

For attaching mouldings and other light lumber a new kind of nail has been contrived, which leaves no nail holes. It is made with a point at each end, and with an outwardly projecting head or shoulder midway between the points. The nail is first driven into the wood by means of a punch which straddles the protruding point and bears on the head. When enough have been driven in, the moulding is placed over the nails and driven down. nails and driven down.

The great pyramid has \$5,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall of China 6,350,000 000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party there some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall 6 feet high and 2 feet thick right straight around the globe. Yet thick right straight around the globe. Yet this was done in only twenty years without a trace of debt or bond. It is the greatest in-dividual labor the world has ever known.

THE STEWART PICTURES AND HOME. The coming sale of all the art works collected by the late A. T. Stewart seems to inspire every second man you meet with a sermon upon the foolishness of gathering up riches for the auctioneer to scatter. It seems that not a thing will be spared—not a picture, not a carpet, not a flower pot; everything will go to the highest bidder, and then, probably, the house itself will be sold, several offers already having been received for it from the Union Club. Another association, also said to be in the field as a bidder, are the trustees of our Metropolitan Museum of Art who are considering according to compare the considering according to considering according to considering according to considering the Art, who are considering, according to com mon report, whether they had not bette Museum in the Central Park and find a home Museum in the Central Park and find a nome elsewhere for them, rather than expose them to Sunday desecration. It is believed that for such an object money will be forthcoming in large amounts and the Stewart house offers a splendid opportunity. It is understood that the property can be had for \$1,-200,000. The mansion is too commonplace in appearance and design to excite the envy of any of our millionaires who may want of any of our millionaires who may want homes and, unless it is put to use as a club house or a museum, it may remain empty for years, as did the Stewart building at Broad

Items of Interest.

The jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign will be celebrated throughout India on February

Fire has destroyed the offices of the French Legation at Tokio, Japan, together with the archives.

Thirty-seven miners were imprisoned by an explosion, January 4, in a coal pit at Mons Belgium. All were taken out dead.

An avalanche in the Canton of Grisons has destroyed thirty chalets. The villages escaped destruction, but great distress pre-

The village of Diemel, Algiers, was severe ly shaken by an earthquake January 7. A number of houses fell down and seven persons were killed and many hurt.

It is officially stated that four hundred and five persons were burned to death in the incendiary fire which destroyed the re-served inclosure in the People's Park, Madras,

An actual weighing of the letters received at the post-offices in New York and Phila-delphia shows that ninety-four and a half per cent, of them weigh less than half an

A fire occurred in the Alcazar Palace, oc cupied by the Military Academy, at Toledo. Spain, Jan. 9. The library was completely destroyed. It is reported that several persons were burned to death.

A gravestone carver says that forty out of fifty epitaphs contain more or less false-hood; but he lays down mallet and chisel to add:—"However, hang a man who won't lie a little to help a dead man out of a bad

Yale College opened January 6 for the long term. There are now 147 Seniors, one man having been dropped; 128 Juniors, two men having been dropped, and 128 Sophomores, a loss of four. The Freshmen dropped three men, and now number 152.

Numerous avalanches have occurred Cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz and Uri, tzerland. Several villages have been Switzerland. completely cut off from communication with the outer world. A number of houses have

Mark Twain said recently, when asked communication. An incessant downfall of rain at Rome threatens to cause an overflow of the Tiber

> The recent fire in the Odescalchi Palace Rome, was caused by the lights on a Christmas tree. All the jewels belonging to the princesses, all the valuable missals and pictures, including a small Raphael, and the whole of the splendid collection of ancient furniture on the second floor were burned. The loss is \$1.000.000. The loss is \$1,000,000.

Sunday, January 8th, was the ninth anni versary of King Victor Immanuel's death King Humbert, of Italy, and the Queen worshipped in the Pantheon in Rome, and subshipped in the Pantheon in Rome, and sub-sequently unveiled the monumental bronze tomb in which the body of the late King will be placed. Numerous wreaths and other floral offerings were laid at the entrance of the tomb, many of which had been sent by English residents in Rome.

President Barnard, Hamilton Fish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph W. Harper, Jr., and Seth Low are the Committee to make arrangements for the proper observance, on April 13, 1887, of the hundredth anniversary of the revival and confirmation by the Legislature of the State of New York of the royal charter granted in 1754 for estabroyal charter granted in 1754 for establishing a college in the Province of New York and creating a corporate body entitled the Trustees of Columbia College in the city

President McCosh, of Princeton College, is President McCosh, of Princeton College, is engaged in raising funds to erect in the spring an art museum to cost \$40,000. Valuable collections are all ready to be placed in the building. During the current term Dr. Baldstein and Dr. Lanciani will lecture on archæology, and Dr. Mildner on music. Dr. Libbey will give an account of his Alaskan expedition, and Prof. Frothingham and Mr. Elliott Sheppard will read papers at Dr. McCosh's library meetings President McCosh will give a few lectures on æsthetics.

æsthetics.

The triennial assessment of taxable property in the District of Columbia shows that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the city of Washington is \$96,388,486. The total assessed value of all the real property in the District, including that owned by the United States, which is exempt from taxation, is \$222,105,191. The number of houses in the District is 34,750, of which 29,086 are in the city of Washington. The report of the license clerk shows there were 3,498 licenses issued last year, against 3,791 the year before, an increase of 157. The number of bar-room licenses issued during the past year was 789, an increase from the previous year of 108.

Of the many interesting memorials of the Queen's Jubilee, which are already projected, none is likely to be more popular than the Women's Jubilee Offering. The women and girls of the United Kingdom, of all ages, ranks, classes, beliefs, and opinions, are asked to join in one common offering to their queen in token of lovalty affection and asked to join in one common ordering to their queen, in token of loyalty, affection, and reverence toward the only female sovereign in history who, for fifty years, has borne the toils and troubles of public life, known the sorrows that fall to all women, and as wife, mother widow, and ruler held up a bright and spotless example to her own and all from one penny minimum to one pound maximum. The nature of the offering will be dec ded by the queen herself, and the names of all contributors will be presented to her majesty. The collectors are the wives of lord-lieutenants, members of Parliament, mayors, aldermen, the clergy of all denominations, and all leading proprietors and house-holders in the several towns, wards, and

Farm and Garden.

FEED GOOD MEAL.-Some one pertinently suggests that farmers who feed corn-meal to their stock will find it much more econoto their stock will find it much more economical to buy a good quality of corn and get it ground at their nearest mill than to buy the meal kepton sale. It is better to reduce the quantity and feed from good, sound corn. Owing to the damaged condition of the crop in some sections of the West a much larger proportion of poor meal is likely to be offered this year than usual.

AGED HORSES.—It is related that an English gentleman hat three horses which severally died in his possession at the ages of 35, 37, and 39 year. The oldest was in the carriage the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but carried off by a spasmodic colic to which he was shiert. A horse in use at horse in use at a riding-school in Woolwich lived to be 40 years old, and a krge horse of the Mersey and Irwell Navigaion Company is declared to have been in his sixty-second year when

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.—Every husbandman should teep an account of daily operations, receips and expenditures. A contemporary, in sluding to this subject, remarks that the mot simple method of keeping farm account is a daily narrative of events and transacions. It is not so ready a reference as a rgular book account, but oftentimes it is more useful, inasmuch as it preserves records t attending circumstances and conditions, ad if indexed fully—not a difficult task—it is the best system of book-keeping applicable to farm affairs.

GLUING LEADER TO LEAN —To do this KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS .- Every hus

GLUING LEATHR TO IRON.—To do this it is recommended to paint the iron with some kind of leadcolor, say white lead and lampblack. Whe dry, cover with a cement made as follows: Take the best glue, soak it in vinegar with a moderate heat, then add one-third of the ulk of white pine turpentine, thore ughly, is and by means of the one-third of the julk of white pine turpentine, thoroughly pix, and by means of the vinegar make it he proper consistency to spread with a bruh, and apply it while hot, draw the leather on quickly, and press it tightly in place. If a pulley, draw the leather around tightly, lap, and clamp.

ENSILAGE IN New ENGLAND.—As stated in the report of he recent Ensilage Congress, Mr. Daniel tratton of Hudson, Mass., believes ensilage as been and is destined to be still more a gret benefit to the farmers of New England, le has filled a silo 16x16 feet and 40 feel long for five consecutive Telegrams of January 8 say fearful snow-storms are reported at Florence, Perugia, Venice, Genoa, and in the whole of Piedmont, interrupting railway and telegraphic feet and 40 feet long for five consecutive seasons. He was wintering fifty head of horned cattle and three horses, and selling 500 worth of ha off his farm. He used to have less than he-half the stock he now keeps. The predice against silos is fast

giving way in his locality, and many new ones are being built.

Useful Kints and Recipes.

Ham, to be eaten cold, should stand in the water in which it was boiled until it is cold t will not be so dry and hard.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can be washed off with water without harm.

To clean marble the following is recommended: Common soda, two pounds, pow-dered pumice stone and finely powdered chalk, one pound each. Pass through a fine sieve and mix to a thin paste with water, Rub it well over the marble and the stains will be removed, then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

In using student lamps never let the oil ac cumulate in the cup below the wick, but pour it out at least once a week. Let everything used about lamps—rags, scissors, or extra wicks—be kept in a small box together; an empty starch box being best. Burn lamp rags every few weeks. If allowed to lie, filled with oil, spontaneous combustion often takes place, many fires having been caused in this way. caused in this way.

caused in this way.

BREF LOAF.—Chop very fine or have your butcher mince two pounds of coarse lean beef. Season spicily with pepper, salt, nutmeg, summer savory, or sweet marjoram and a cautious sprinkling of minced onion. Beat two eggs light and work up with the mass. Press hard into a bowl; fit a saucer or plate (inverted) upon the meat and set in a dripping-pan of boiling water to cook slowly for an hour and a quarter. Lay a weight on the surface when it is done and let it get perfectly cold before turning out. Cut in perpendicular slices.

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

The Magazine of Art for February. The frontispiece is an admirable reproduction of the well known painting, "The Councilors of Peter the Headstrong." The opening article describes "Round about West Drayton." Next is "The Romance of Art." Then comes "Studio Smoke." A full-page engraving shows the interior of a studio during a "smoke," and it looks a jolly place. The next paper is entitled "A Kingly Architect." On the next page following Bettina Wirth's graphic description of these fairy palaces is a page engraving from Alfred Kappes's "Tattered and Torn." Claude Phillips contributes a paper on Gustave Moreau's illustrations of La Fontaine's Fables, we have the second paper, illustrated, on "The Paris of the Revolution," and then considered the service of the regime of American. on "The Paris of the Revolution," and then come the copious notes, foreign and Ameri-Cassell & Company, Limited, 35 cents a number, \$3.50 a year in advance.

THE MEDICAL BULLETIN: A Monthly THE MEDICAL BULLETIN: A Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery. Edited by John V. Shoemaker, A.M., M.D. Contents for January: Clinical Lectures; Original Communications; Selected Articles; Therapeutic Notes; Editorials; Correspondence; Medical News and Miscellany; Book Reviews; Commercial News.

Terms: \$1 a year in advance. Philadel-phia: F. A. Davis, Att'y, Publisher, No. 1217 Filbert Street.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The number of Littell's Living Age for the week ending January 22d contains—The Aurora Borealis, January 22d contains—The Aurora Borealis, Edinburgh Review; A Secret Inheritance, by B. L. Farjeon, part IV., English Illustrat ed Magazine; Lady Duff Gordon, Temple Bar; The Letters of Charles Lamb, Macmillan's Magazine; Irish Characteristics, Spectator; South Italian Courtship, Saturday Review; Incidents of Rent Collection in Ireland, Chambers' Journal; The Caravanserai in Persia, St. James's Gazette; Foreign Ministers and Foreign Languages, London Times; together with choice Poetry and Miscellany.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living American set to the sent path of the sent point of the sent poi with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers

Acknowledgments.

Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa From Union Sunday-school, White-marsh, Pa. (C. G. F.), Thankfully Received,

C. G. Gross, Treas. 3716 Haverford Ave., Phila., Pa.

To Brown Memorial Church, Wichita, Kansas, from St. Paul's Missionary and Aid Society, Rev. J. M. Evans, pastor, \$10.
All who have pledged and to this Mission will confer a favor the soulist the second

will confer a favor by sending the same either to Wm. H. Seibert, treasurer, at Harrisburg, or to me at 406 S. Market St., Wichita, Kans. J. W. LOVE, Pastor.

Moneys received by the Classis of Lehigh from May 27, 1886, to January 11, 1887, both days inclusive, as follows:

days inclusive, as follows:

From Ziegel charge, \$363.20; Fleetwood charge, 60.00; Zion's charge, 184.35; Mahoning charge, 95.00; Egypt charge, 232.20; Zion's charge, Allentown, 79.14; Jordan charge, 299.50; St. John's congregation, Allentown, 295.74; Salem's congregation, Allentown, 377.88; Lenhartsville charge, 163.22; Joseph tion, Allentown, 377.88; Lenhartsville charge, 69.73; Macungie charge, 163.32; Jacksonville charge, 80.00; Slatington congregation, 57.48; Lehighton congregation, 90.75; Kutztown congregation, 60.04; Blandon congregation, 10.00; Summit Hill congregation, 61.00; St. Peter's congregation, 10.00; Frieden's cong., 60.12. Total, \$2,649.45.

N. S. STRASSBURGER, Treas.

Married.

On the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride, 1610 N. 13th street, by Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher, father of the groom, Mr. C. F. Dieffenbacher, of Chicago, Ill, to Miss Laura Wolfersburger, of this city.

January 4, at the Central Hotel in Grantsville, Md., by Rev. J. M. Evans, Mr. George W. Smouse of Grantsville, Md., to Miss Ida E. Newman of Summit Mills, Pa.

On the 6th inst., in the Reformed church, Bedford, Pa., by Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, Rev. Cyrus J. Musser, of Huntingdon, to Miss Nettie E., daughter of Elder Jno. A. Mowry, of Bedford, Pa.

January 4, 1887, at the residence of Brewer Cushwa, near Mercersburg, Pa., by Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, Benjamin F. Drury to Miss Catharine Trehr, both of Franklin

On January 12, 1887, at the residence of Mr. George W. Frey, the bride's brother, by the same, Mr. J. F. Stuff to Miss Emma Frey, both of Upton, Franklin county, Pa.

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer than three hundred words.

In Memoriam.

Fell asleep in Jesus, January 8th, 1887, Mrs. Emma Neal

Emma Neal.

When these tidings spread through the town of Bloomsburg, sorrow filled the hearts of the members of the Reformed church. All feit that a pillar in our temple had fallen—that a life on which leaned many other lives had departed. Descended from a family which for three generations has comprised some of the brightest ornaments of the congregation, she was, by universal consent, pre-eminent in those attainments which enter into the formation of true Christian character. Lovely in disposition, meek, modest, retiring, her piety of the contemplative type, she, like Mary of Bethany, loved to sit at the Saviour's feet, there to reverence and adore.

to sit at the Saviour's feet, there to reverence and adore.

Her profound love for the Christian Church and for our Reformed Zion in particular was attested by her liberal response to every appeal for help. She knew by experience the blessedness of giving.

"Her sun is gone down while it was yet day." We may not understand it. There are hidings of God's providence—meanings which now are veiled. The events of our lives may come to us shrouded. But God has a plan and all will be clear by and by. At best life on earth is but a fragment, to be completed in the all-revealing life beyond the

At best life on earth is but a fragment, to be completed in the all-revealing life beyond the grave. "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter," is the comforting assurance of the Saviour Himself.

For a little while Christ separates our friends from us, that we may be led to consecrate ourselves wholly to Him. And if we are livingly joined to Him in His Church our sainted dead will not be lost to us. There can be no real separation to those who are in Christ. Hence, while we mingle our tears of sympathy with the bereaved husband, children and kindred of the departed, we sorrow not as others who have no hope; for we feel that she is still with us in the true communion of saints. The light has not gone out; it has only been transferred from earth to heaven to lighten us thither. And heaven is near. The "land of pure delight," heaven is near. The "land of pure delight," of which we sang at her funeral is not far

"It lies around us like a cloud-A world we do not see; Yet the sweet closing of an eye May bring us there to be."

May her kindred and friends in their remay her kindred and friends in their remaining years on earth cherish the precious heritage which she has bequeathed to them by her noble Christian life, that at last they may enjoy a blissful re-union in that higher sphere where she now awaits their coming.

DIED.—On November 30th, 1886, at his home in Kansas City, Mo., Elder Edwin H. Breder, aged 50 years, 7 months, and 22

In infancy Bro. Breder was baptized into Christ, and after attending a course of cate-chetical instruction, became in his youth a confirmed member of the church. For many years he was a school teacher; then for a time Recorder of Deeds in Lehigh county. In 1884 he removed to Kansas City, Mo. Bro. Breder is the first of the members of St. Paul's Misston to be called to their eternal home, He had longed for our church to organize a congregation here. our church to organize a congregation here, and one of the very first to request that his name be placed on our list.

He was an intelligent, warm-hearted man, and an earnest Christian. We expected to receive great assistance from him in our church work, but very soon after the Mission was established, health began to fail him, and after long months of great suffering the angel of death touched him, and he slept in Jesus.

He was buried in Howertown, Northampton county, Pa.

ton county, Fa.

Died.—January 14, 1887, at Littlestown,
Pa., Blanche May, infant daughter of Otis F.
and Lizzie E. Noel, aged 1 year, 11 months
and 14 days.

D. N. D.

DIED.—December 18, 1886, in Bareville, Lancaster county, Pa., Mrs. Charlotte Miller, relict of Adam D. Miller, aged 81 years, 5

relict of Adam D. Miller, aged 81 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Mrs. Miller was a devoted member for many years of Zeltenreich Reformed church of the New Holland charge. When she could no longer attend services in church she received the communion regularly at home. Hers was an earnest simple faith that led her to look cheerfully forward to the time when her departure should be at hand. Her end was peaceful. The surviving members of the family, consisting of two sons and one daughter, have the cheering consolation that their father and mother, so long united in the service of God on earth, were soon in the service of God on earth, were soon again re-united in the worship of God in heaven. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. W. Gerhard, the pastor.

Religious Intelligence.

Home.

A Chicago lady gave General Booth \$7,500 for the erection of Salvation Barracks.

Mr. Henry Martin, of Cincinnati, donated \$25,000 to the Christian College in China,

Thirty thousand dollars have been raised toward a Young Men's Christian Association building in Minneapolis. A house has been donated for a News Boy's Home in the same

J. A. Bostwick, the newly elected president of the New York and New England Railroad Company, has presented to the Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, \$50,000, in addition to \$20,000 given some time ago.

The trustees of the Moravian Church at New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y., have decided to build a new and more modern structure in Stapleton. Mr. George Vanderbilt has given a plot of ground, and the \$100.000 left the church by the late W. H. Vanderbilt will be used in constructing the building. will be used in constructing the building,

Crozer Theological Seminary (Baptist), has an attendance of 56 students, of whom 19 are in the senior class, 11 in the middle, 24 in the junior; one is a special student and one a resident graduate. Four of the students are from Turkey. The number in all the classes is larger than ever before. J. B. Thomas, D. D., is the next lecturer on the Samuel A. Crozer foundation. Crozer foundation.

The catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary for 1886–87 shows the following attendance: Graduates, 5; special students, 2; seniors, 57; middle class, 42; juniors, 51. Total, 157. Of these, 24 are from Princeton College, 14 from Lafayette, 7 from Wooster, and 4 from Washington and Jefferson. Pennsylvania sends 29, New Jersey 19, New York 16, Ohio 9, Maryland 9, Indiana 7, and South Carolina 6.

The will of the late John S. Newberry, of Detroit, Mich., gives about \$500,000 to various charities. Besides a number of local religious and charitable organizations that receive bequests, there are the following: To the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, Foreign Missions and Education, \$10,000 each; Presbyterian Board of Publication for Sunday-school Work and Ministerial Relief, \$5,000 each; Presbyterian Board for Work among the Freedmen, \$1,000: Presbyterian \$5,000 each; Presbyterian Board for Work among the Freedmen, \$1,000; Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, \$2,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, \$2,500. The estate is valued at \$4,250,000.

The Synod of Alabama unanimously adopted resolutions expressing the belief that "the time has come when measures should be taken by the General Assemblies of the two great Churches herein concerned to harmonize and combine all their strength, remonize and combine all their strength, resources and means on some plan of co-operative union so as to avoid all friction and waste in the various fields and departments of Church work, and so as to make them as efficient as possible in advancing the cause of our common Lord and Master in the extension of the Presbyterian Church in this land and throughout the world." The Synod favors the formation of three or more provincial assemblies to meet annually and be under the supervision and control of a trien nial general assembly representing the whole Church.

Church.

Bishop John Jacob Glossbrenner, one of the most distinguished divines in the United Brethren Church, died at his home in Church-ville, Augusta County, Va., on Friday morning last, at 6 o'clock, after an illness of five or six months. Born in Hagerstown, Md., on the 24th of July, 1812, he was consequently in his 75th year. He began the ministry in his seventeenth year, and at the age of twenty-two was elected presiding elder. In 1845 he was elected Bishop, an office he filled forty years. He was retired from its active duties in 1885, and elected bishop emeritus. He was pre-eminently popular not only with his own but other denominations. Possessed of a lovely Christian spirit, he had a calm, clear judgment and an earnest devotion to the church scarcely equalled. Those who heard him once always wanted to hear him again. Bishop Glossbrenner inaugurated and pushed forward some of the most important pushed forward some of the most important church measures, and lived to see much of the precious fruit of his labors gathered.—
Public Opinion.

Foreign.

Negotiations between the Vatican and Prussia will shortly be concluded, which will enable Emperor William to announce in the Landtag a revision of the May laws.

The organs of the Vatican announce that the Holy Congregation will discuss at one of its next sittings the project of creating a number of new saints. Among those whose claims are being considered are Cardinal Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and other prominent Catholic martyrs of England under Henry VIII, and Queen Elizabeth. The Jesuit Father Berchmans is also to be promoted to a saintship. moted to a saintship.

The Archbishop of York has opened at Hull a large and commodious institute for seamen, which has been built by Mr. C. H. Wilmen, which has been built by Mr. C, H. Wilson, M.P., and placed at the disposal of the missions to Seamen Society, which is doing so much for the sailors in the north of England. This makes the forty-second institute in the hands of the Society. The mayor and corporation and a number of influential residents supported the Archbishop.

supported the Archoisnop.

At the annual harvest thanksgiving at Brockville, Ontario, the rector's wife put into the alms-basin \$1,000 in gold, besides \$6.50 in bills and silver, collected from the congregation by her in four weeks. The total offerings for the day amounted to \$1,047.60. This sum was given on the distinct agreement that there shall be no money-making entertainments given during the winter. At a congregational meeting held the next evening, the last debentures on the church, amounting to \$1,000, were handed to the church wardens. The debt is thus reduced to \$500. The debt is thus reduced to \$500.

A gentleman, of Toronto, Canada, believing that much good may result from the better education of Christian people upon their duty and privileges in the use of money, offers a prize of £50 sterling for the best essay on "Systematic Giving; what it implies when considered in relation to our obligations to God and the light of the Nineteenth Century." It is required that the essay shall be terse, crisp, out-spoken and incisive, and shall cover about 300 pages of 250 words

TRY DREER'S

TRY DREER'S

each. The competition is open to the world the only conditions being that the essay must be written in the English language, and must be in the hands of Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., editor Canadian Methodist Magazine, Toronto, Canada, by the first of October, 1887

MR. WILSON'S NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE.

MR. WILSON'S NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE.

Mr. Edward L. Wilson, of No. 1125 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa, was photographer to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and also to the recent International Cotton Exhibition at New Orleans. He is also widely known as a lecturer on Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine, which countries he illustrates to his audiences by photographic views taken by himself in 1882. He writes as follows:

"I was several years ago so run down in physical condition that the insurance men would not take a risk on my life. I became so prostrated that I could not sleep more than an hour or two in the course of a night. I suffered with acute neuralgia, and with headache, which, when they came on suddenly, would render me powerless to think or act. I consulted Drs. Starkey & Palen and concluded to give their Treatment a thorough trial. In less than a month I began to feel a great change, and it was not long until I was as good as new. I have since engaged in my old duties with more than my former activity, and my work seldom tires me."

A monograph on neuralgia, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, (whose Compound Oxygen Treatment has been so successful that they have received hundreds of letters from patients who report cures of neuralgia and headache), will be furnished free to all who ask it by mail or personally at their new office, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

The secretary of the treasury has issued call for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds. The call will mature February 1, 1887.

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The Countess Beust died last week, having survived her illustrious husband only a few weeks. She was once noted as the most beautiful woman in Germany.

> HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Sick Headache.

Dr. W. W. GRAY, Cave Spring, Ga., says: I have given it in several cases of habitual sick headache, with perfect success.'

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, has bought two lots at Nantucket, and will build himself a summer home there.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed and re-commended by eminent physicians, and is taken with perfect safety by old and young. Its cleansing and vitalizing effects are sure and speedy, and it is universally conceded to be the most effective of all blood purifiers.

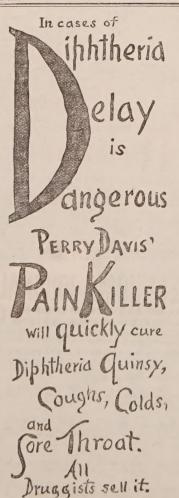
The meeting of the British Parliament has been postponed until February.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy.

The election in Ontario, Tuesday, resulted in the return to power of the Liberals, who will have an increased majority in the Legis-

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle





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Most useful books to learners are: Sleber's Art of \$1 kming, 50 cts; Davis' Voice as an Instrument, 40 cts.; Child's Voice, \$1; Feth's Music Explained, \$1.50.

Child's Voice, \$1; Fetr's Music Explained, \$1.50. The Standard Encyclopedia are; Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, \$5; Stainer's Dictionary of Musics, \$7; Terme, \$4; For a Manual, read Lowell Musicn's Pestalozzian Music Teacher, \$1.50.

BIOGRAPHIES—Beethoven, \$1.50; Chopin. \$1.25; Handel, \$2; Mendel sohn, \$1.50; Rossini, \$1.50; Von Weber, 2 vols, each \$1.25; Schumann, \$1.25; Lett-rs of Beethoven, \$1.50; of Mendel-cohn, 2 vols, each \$1.25.

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Philadelphia Markets.

Wholesale Prices. Monday, January 24. 1887.

Monday, January 24, 1887.

FLOUR.—We quote the whole range of prices as folows: Supers, \$1.50@2.75; winter extras, \$2.75@3.25; version of the construction of the cons

91c; 600 bushels No. 1 Pennsylvavia red at 86-; with No. 2 belaware red quoted at 94\frac{1}{2}6. at 92\frac{1}{2}6.

CORN—Sales of 1200 bushels No 3 at 44\frac{1}{2}6.; 600 bushels doat 44\frac{1}{2}6.; 1800 u-nels steamer Po. 2 mix d for grain depot at 45c

OATS.—sales of 1 car No. 2 mixed at 36\frac{1}{2}6.; 600 bushels doat 44\frac{1}{2}6.; 1800 u-nels steamer Po. 2 mix d for grain depot at 45c

OATS.—sales of 1 car No. 2 mixed at 36\frac{1}{2}6. cars rejected white at 38\frac{1}{2}6. pennsylvania o. 3 white offered at 36\frac{1}{2}6. generally using a subject of the at 38\frac{1}{2}6. do 1.3 38\frac{1}{2}6. pennsylvania o. 3 white offered at 36\frac{1}{2}6. generally using a subject of 1800 at 38\frac{1}{2}6. do 1.3 36\frac{1}{2}6. generally using a subject of 1800 at 1800 a

ern at 20c REFINED SUGARS.—Refiners' prices for round lots were as Lillows: Powdered, 6.a.0/2c., granulated 5 15-16c. Crown A, 6c.; crystal A, 5 13-16 and confectiouers' A.

%c. COTTON.—9%c. for middling uplands.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote Timothy, choile to taucy, at \$150,015.00; do., inferer to good, \$10@14; curlay, \$13,56@14.50. Rye Straw \$14@14.25 for straight tibous. wet. SEELS-We quote Clover in round lot, at 8@8/2c per lb; Flax, \$1. 4\(\pi\) 1.16 per bushel.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, January 24th, 1887. Perhaps we have borne so strongly on the good buyers' value of our low price Black Cachemire "Guaranteed Silks" that you have lost sight of the extra worth of the higher grades. You can't afford to. A dollar is bigger for you in them than in those of smaller cost. Ask the sales people to get down for you some of our Antwerp Silks at from \$5 to \$8.75 a yard; put them beside the "Guaranteed" at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 a yard, and you'll see at a glance why we esteem the latter so highly. The Antwerps are excellent value, you can get them nowhere else on better terms, but the "Guaranteed" are simply surprising.

If you are afraid to trust your of the "Guaranteed;" do anything in reason you please with them. See if they won't stand grief as only pure silk and pure dye can. We don't want you to buy these silks with your eyes shut, but when you can save from 50 cents to \$1 a yard on \$2.25 to \$3.25 Black Cachemires, it's to your interest to do

West Transit.
Do you wonder why the Rhadamés wear so well? Notice the cheapest of our wonderfully cheap Black Satin Rhadamés—the one for 75c. a yard. How firm it feels. Hold it to the light so you can see the weave. It's a twill. The diagonal lines are clearly defined. The satin finish gives the silk a surface so smooth that dust finds no lodging place; another thing you like in the Rhadamés. A very satisfactory silk from whatever point you view itprice, appearance, wear.

It's a good silk to buy if you pay a fair market price for it; it's a silk to take at the first chance when you can get it at a quarter off. That's the rate we have made. Our 75 cent grade you have before now paid \$1 for. So of the others, and you get a good return for your money in each case. The chance to save 25 cents a yard on a \$1 silk does not come very often.

For the same cost where can you get a dress at once so striking and so elegant as among the Paris Novelties? In every case just the right thing seems to have been done to please the eye.

Deen done to please the eye.

Dress Patterns, French all wool Crepe Plush Panel,
Bayadere stripe, with trimmings for vests and cuffs—
green brown, olive and medium blue

Were \$24, now \$15, 15.

All Wool Serge Pland, with contrasting Blocks of
Plush broken by the Plaid, in new Shades of Terra
Cotta combined with Erru and Green; also Crimson
combined with Gold and Hrown.

Dawn from \$2.75 a yard to \$1.75.

Plain to match
Tufts of Silk on a Herring one Ground—blue and
white garnet and gold, green and red and brown and
gold.

Plain to match, same price.

Serge Ground, clusters of Plush Stripes and Beads
alternating—olives, grays and browns

Serge Ground, clusters of Plain Surjes as alternating—olives, grays and browns Down from \$3 75 a yard to \$2 75. Plain to match Down from \$1.75 a yard to \$1 25. Southwest of center.

It is very easy to make a costly mistake in buying a seal skin garment—to be safe you must either know the goods or the dealer. Not so with Seal Cloth; your eyes and fingers will give you the true story. So of our other heavy cloakings:

Beavers.

\$4 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.00
\$4 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.00
\$5 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.00
\$5 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.00
Imported Ulster Cloth,
\$5 inch, reduced from \$7.5 to \$5.00
Imported laid Ulster Cloth (5 t les),
\$50 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.00
Imported laid Ulster Cloth (5 t les),
\$50 inch, reduced from \$5.00 to \$5.00
Small Figure Black Cloth,
\$50 inch, reduced from \$5.50 to \$5.00

The Jack Little Cloth,
\$50 inch, reduced from \$5.50 to \$5.00

Ends of Ladies' Cloth and Tricot, from 1 to 6 yards each. New, fresh goods; no fault except size. Good assortment of styles and colors now. For two-thirds.

When you think of Overcoats bear in mind what we are doing with them. Summer prices on winter goods.

25 Schnabe's Fur Beaver Overcoats, \$20; you've paid \$30 for them and never regretted it.
25 Dobson Fur-Beaver Ulters or Storm-Coats,
110wn from \$20 to \$15.
22 Heavy Fur-Beaver Overcoats (shaggy), silk corded edges. Down from \$30 to 20.

50 pairs Men's All-Wool Cass mere Trousers,
Down from \$3.50 to \$2.50.

Market street end.

The value of spectacles depends on the skill of the person who fits them. We've got the skill and the spectacles. Near Junip r street en

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The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz Bird Manna will restore the song of case healtr. It's, by mail. Sold by drugster. Directions free. BIRD FOOD CO., 400 N. 3d St., Philada, Pa.

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Edward McGonigie, of Leavenworth, Kansas, had stammered for 13 years; was induced to pisce himself inder my treatment by the hearty ender ement of Dr.
Louis A. Savre, o N. w York City. Was the ougly cured after 5 weeks treatment.

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Hair Neglected Soon becomes dry, harsh, coarse, and full of dandruff; it loses vitality and turns prematurely gray or fells.

full of dandruf; it loses vitality and turns prematurely gray, or falls out rapidly and threatens early baldness. A careful dressing daily with Ayer's Hair Vigor—the best preparation for the purpose—will preserve the hair in all its programme and beauty to good all see luxuriance and beauty to a good old age.

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delaware, Ill., "but after using only half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy, I cannot express the gratitude I feel,"

I cannot express the gratitude I feel."
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"Some six or seven years ago my wife had a severe illness, in consequence of which she became almost entirely bald and was compelled to wear a wig. A few months since she began to apply Ayer's Hair Vigor to the scalp, and, after using three bottles, has a good growth of hair started all over her head. The hair is now from two to four inches long, and growing freely. The result is a most gratifying proof of the merit of your admirable preparation."

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Life."
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ALL SIZES

Ladies' 4 button, Blk, & Col., Emb. backs, 75c. Ladies' Colored, 3 button, 38°. Worth 75c. Ladies' Colored, 5 button, Snede, 50c. Ladies' Colored, 4 button, Suede, 38c.

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We are well aware that this outfit contains a less number of patterns than those described in flash

breadth of flaunel at once without removing the pattern, and the scallops have the corners turned.

The outift contains (new) a beatiful Spray of Roses wide enough for the end of a Table-cover, an entirely new design for Tinsel work, several bougets, each long enough for the corner of a Table-spread or a Tidy, and the alphabet is large enough for Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs or Hat-bands.

Each out is accompanied by directions for doing stamping by Parker's New Patent method without paint or powder, and they embe had from no other source. The outil is worth for actual use, Double any \$1.00 output paint or powder. This output fit, and they embe had from no other source. The outil is worth for actual use, Double any \$1.00 output paint or powder. This output fit, and they embe had from no other source. The outil is worth for actual use, Double any \$1.00 output paint or powder. This output fit, and they embe had from no other source. The outil is worth for actual use, Double any \$1.00 output paint or powder. The outil is output fit, and they embe had for be delivered during this season, and shall Give Them developed the thousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, than contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the thousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, than contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the thousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, than contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the chousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, then contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the chousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, then contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the chousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better paterns, and the contained in the cheap outlits offered in flash adjudging term the chousands upon blousands of requests we have had for better p

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